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RAF Raid Smashes Burning Berlin; Marshalls Blasted by Sea and Air; Roosevelt Takes Hand in Soldiers' Vote

Gifts to Vets Tax Free; Hitler Sees Little Hope; Job Center Funds Sought

The World's Day—January 31, 1944

Washington: Firms' Gifts to Vets Tax Free

Congressional conferees on the $2,315,800,000 tax bill voted to permit corporations to charge off their contributions to veterans' organizations as a non-taxable business expense.

Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler of Washington received the oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious" service in organizing supply and maintenance services in the India-Burma-China theater. The award was made by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell in front of American headquarters at New Delhi.

Retail price increases of approximately three cents a quart for cider vinegar were authorized by the OPA, which explained the rise as due to increased cost of apples to processors.

Production of 400,000 pressure cookers for home canning was assigned by the WPB to six manufacturers, with the stipulation that production must not interfere with war work. Last year 339,000 units of carbon steel were produced. This year aluminum supplies are reported adequate to allow reversion to that metal.

Samuel D. Jackson, Fort Wayne Democrat, was sworn in as Senator from Indiana. Mr. Jackson will serve under gubernatorial appointment until a successor is elected in November and qualified. He succeeds the late Senator Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, former Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

A statement on American protest made through the Swiss Government against Japanese torture of American prisoners will be made later, said Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He said he has received no response from the Japanese to diplomatic overtures for the delivery to American prisoners of relief supplies now piled at Vladivostok.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull confirmed that a secret United State document contains charges respecting the new government of Bolivia and, presumably, its relation to Argentina, but he declined to disclose its contents at this time.

In Europe: Allied Split Hitler's Last Hope

Hitler's dirgelike speech on the eleventh anniversary of the Nazis' seizure of power yesterday was interpreted as an admission that Germany's only remaining hope is to divide the Allies. [Page 8.]

Moscow's first presidential birthday ball was held at Spasso House, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman's residence, attended by dignitaries in resplendent uniforms who ate a buffet supper of American and Russian dishes and danced to a Soviet jazz band.

The Supreme Soviet, Russia's parliament, is considering a proposal to broaden the military and diplomatic powers of the individual republics.

A French colonial conference has opened in Brazzaville to plan "the French renovation" and outline "an economic and social program for the empire of tomorrow," according to speakers opening the sessions.

Arrest of Methodist churchman. Alf Kristofferson, President of the Methodist Church Board in Norway, has been reported in Stockholm, Mr. Kristofferson now being imprisoned at Grini, in Southern Norway, it is said

The Soviet Embassy in Washington still insists that "the Spanish rulers are continuing to serve Hitler" and that Spanish troops still fight on the Russian front.

Commander of the Spanish Blue Division, Gen. Esteban Infantes, has arrived in Gijon, Spain, from the Russian front, according to the Spanish Efe Agency.

Boston: Tobin Asks $25,000 for Veterans Center

Mayor Tobin asked the City Council to approve expenditures of $25,000 for equipping and maintaining the personnel at the Boston Veterans Reception Center in the Houghton & Dutton Building.

A Massachusetts Humane Society Medal was awarded by Governor Saltonstall to rookie Patrolman Daniel Hooley of the Boston Police Department, who rescued seven children from a Jamaica Plain fire in October. Patrolman Leo Neville, who assisted in the rescue, received a Humane Society certificate of commendation from the Governor.

Its own headquarters inadequate for the 550 members signed up for the Internal Revenue Service's three-day course in individual income tax returns, the Boston Bar Association began the course today in the Boston University Law School building.

By avoiding jurisdictional strikes of any moment for nearly eight years, Boston building trades unions have established one of the best records in the country, Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District, disclosed today. [Page 2.]

Newly appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts District, Denis W. Delaney will be sworn in at 11 a. m. tomorrow at the Federal Building by Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey.

National: WPB Official to Be Honored Feb. 17

Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board, will receive the American Arbitration Association's Distinguished Service Award for 1944 "in recognition of his outstanding contribution to the war effort of the Allied nations," it was announced in New York, where the presentation dinner will be held on Feb. 17.

Twenty-four hundred General Electric employees who entered the armed services after the attack on Pearl Harbor and have since received honorable discharges have resumed work, it was announced in Schenectady, N. Y. There are 39,236 employees still in service, and 156 have been killed or reported missing in action. The company now employs 192,000, compared to 65,000 in peacetime.

Construction of ships in the San Francisco area to carry men and materials to the Pacific battle fronts will continue without any major reductions in the present program, announced Sam Kagel, Acting War Manpower Commission Director in San Francisco. He refuted rumors that major cutbacks were scheduled.

At least 100,000 new workers will be needed for war plants in New York State during the first half of this year, in addition to replacements for men taken into the armed forces, the War Manpower Commission announced in New York.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Postwar Boom Forecast For Home Building

State FHA Director says 4,000 new residences will be built in first year after war.

Predicting a postwar boom in residential building in Massachusetts, John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, estimated today that 4,000 new houses will be built in the Bay State in the first year following lifting of wartime restrictions.

Some 250 builders of residential houses, a recent FHA survey disclosed, are poised and ready to initiate a substantial, well-sustained program of new housing construction throughout the State.

Mr. Malley reported that only 58 builders are now constructing war housing in Massachusetts. Removing of present priority restrictions, he said, will probably see close to 140 builders, operating under the FHA-insured mortgage plan, ready to start postwar construction in Greater Boston alone.

These builders, he said, can be expected to produce approximately 2,800 new houses. Another 100 builders will provide the estimated balance of new housing in other sections of the State—particularly in the Springfield, Worcester, Lynn and Pittsfield areas, he said.

Builders Optimistic

"Builders and building supply dealers in Massachusetts are optimistic about a quick pick-up in business and a substantial well-sustained program of dwelling housing construction in the postwar period," Mr. Malley said. "In Massachusetts we have had comparatively little dislocation of our population by reason of the war demand for extraordinary effort. Our industrial plants were many, well-equipped and geared for high production. A majority of our skilled workmen lived in the vicinity of the plants or within convenient commuting distance.

"Massachusetts industries and workers may be said to have taken the war in stride, increased the pace when necessary and indicated always plenty of reserve strength. We have not been made over by the exigencies of war. No new privately-built communities have sprung up and consequently there will be no ghost towns or villages in Massachusetts.

"The building of war houses in this State by private financing under the FHA plan of insured mortgage has been held within the limits of economic soundness. True, the miracle work done by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company required rapid expansion in plant and personnel and drew many thousands into Quincy to work. This created an abnormal demand for habitations. Fortunately, it did not reach the proportions which one would expect because the workers were drawn from an area within a 50-mile radius.

"Quincy, and to a lesser degree,

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

President expected to veto any measure which is not based on Federal ballot.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The bitter fight over soldiers' votes reopened in Congress today with President Roosevelt giving it direct attention.

Democratic legislative leaders who met with the President this morning at the White House reported that they had discussed the soldier vote issue at length and that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed considerable concern lest the soldiers be prevented from getting a chance to cast their ballots.

Democratic House Leader John W. McCormack inferred that Mr. Roosevelt would veto any soldier vote bill which did not include provisions for a Federal ballot.

Meanwhile Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader in the upper chamber, prepared to issue a statement on the White House discussion and the legislative situation.

Mr. Roosevelt has twice previously intervened in the issue, first in his annual message, then in a sharply worded surprise special message.

Detached observers feel that the President is consciously identifying himself with the soldiers' vote issue. Some Republican leaders have attacked his interference as part of a fourth term drive.

As today's debate reopened in the Senate it was strongly tinged with partisanship.

Almost Like Convention

At moments in the Senate debate, which began an hour early this morning in an effort to rush through the burning controversy, it seemed as though the political nominating conventions had already met, and that the fourth term were the issue rather than whether and under what conditions the 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 servicemen will be given ballots.

The House half-heartedly toyed with the Independent Offices Appropriations bill today with the prospect that it would be over by nightfall and that it too would plunge into the soldiers' vote controversy tomorrow.

Very rarely do both Houses consider the same issue at the same time. That they will apparently do so tomorrow arises out of the fact that technically they are considering different bills.

Senate Tempers View

The Senate is taking up a modified federal voting plan, while the House is occupied with the first measure the Senate passed, to hand the soldiers' votes over to State

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Associated Press from United States Navy

Air and Sea Power Batter Marshalls

Grumman Hellcats and Douglas Dauntless dive bombers fill the flight deck of an American aircraft carrier heading for a Japanese base in the Marshall Islands. A battleship of the 35,000-ton South Dakota class is in the background. Carrier-based planes and shells from warships off shore have battered the Japanese-held islands in one of the heaviest co-ordinated attacks made in Pacific.

Combined air assaults regarded as greatest in history; Russians still press on.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Air raids of staggering proportions against Berlin and other points in Germany and German-occupied areas, together with the United States Army and Navy's massed air attacks on the Marshalls with carrier-borne and land-based bombers, combined to make what is generally regarded as the greatest air offensive in history.

In this ruinous way opened Germany's twelfth year under Nazi rule.

Today's raid by American Liberators and Thunderbolts over the Pas-de-Calais Channel area followed closely the RAF's crushing night attack on much-battered Berlin—the third in four nights. The night attack came immediately after the American daylight assault on the tank and aircraft factories of Hannover and Brunswick.

American planes, attacking in both west and south, destroyed 255 enemy aircraft in two days, at a cost of 54 bombers and 21 fighters. In 72 hours, the Allies operated six heavy assaults on the continent, dropping an estimated 8,000 tons.

Each of these raids was a major operation with hundreds of heavy bombers. The raids of Jan. 30 involved more than 1,700 planes. The week end opened with an obliterating attack on Frankfurt with 800 bombers and an escort of 700 fighters.

As to the Marshalls episode, full details are yet to be divulged. A surface force of carriers, presumably with powerful naval escort, sailed within 10 and 20 miles of the atolls on which the Japanese have established bases. The daring exploit was apparently made with complete freedom. This was partly due to the fact that daily raids on the Japanese airfields by the 7th Air Force had considerably reduced the effective operation of the bases. The naval units thereupon sailed into the islands and poured thousands of shells into them, while carrier-borne and land-based planes—the latter presumably from the neighboring Gilberts—combined in a thorough cleanup of the islands.

The United States Navy announced the sinking of 14 Japanese ships, including two large transports, by far-ranging American submarines. Whether the ships were in waters around the Marshalls was not stated.

While these spectacular events were in progress, the Russians, despite blizzards and thaws, were making rapid gains in the so-called Narva tongue of land that separates the Gulf of Finland from Lake Peipus—the large body of water forming the eastern boundary of Estonia. General Govorov had reached a point only 7½ miles from Kingisepp, which is less than 10 miles from the Estonian frontier. At Veimarn, his forces are 17 miles from that border. German colonists in the Baltic States were stated to be fleeing in large numbers before the rapidly advancing Russians.

Meanwhile, 60 miles to the south, General Meretskov had advanced nine miles in a day, bringing him within 17 miles of Luga on the Leningrad-Pskov railway, the last north-south line available to the Germans east of Peipus. Some 150 miles farther south, a new Russian advance, under Gen. Markian Popov, had gained several miles west of Velikie Luki.

Marshalls:

A large naval task force hurled explosives for the second consecutive day Jan. 30 on the Marshall Islands.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz'

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japan's Acts Steel Courage Of Americans

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 31 (AP)—Attorney General H. V. Evatt announced today the establishment of a special commission under Queensland Chief Justice Sir William Webb to investigate Japanese atrocities inflicted on Australians in the Southwest Pacific.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Jan. 31—Japanese atrocity stories which are being widely published in the United States and Britain are having a definite effect upon the average soldier fighting on the South Pacific battle fronts.

The stories which have been given broad coverage in the Australian press are serving primarily to heighten the determination to get on with the war. On the battlefronts, accounts of enemy savagery already have had a marked effect in sharpening the individual's fighting effort, his courage, and efficiency.

Actually, the latest wave of atrocity stories from the Philippines and Malaya provide documentation for facts which already are well recognized in the battle areas. In the Solomons and New Guinea, the Japanese soldier is known for what he is—a ruthless barbarian of the lowest type, to whom torture and treachery are everyday implements of war.

I have talked to American soldiers who staggered into camp at the front after having seen the

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Attlee Issues Call For Victory Effort

By the Associated Press

Sunderland, England, Jan. 31

Calling for a final supreme victory effort, Maj. Clement R. Attlee said in a speech yesterday: "You have heard of only a few of these terrible atrocities committed by the Japanese."

"The world will not be safe," said the Deputy Prime Minister, "until we have subdued these barbarians who conceal under the cloak of western civilization the most depraved instincts of cruelty."

How Red Army Cut Siege Ring At Leningrad

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 31—Russian penetration of the German fortifications around Leningrad provides an encouraging preview of the task that lies before an Anglo-American invasion force in western Europe.

The Russians' success shows that even the most formidable defenses aren't proof against determined, seasoned troops skillfully and resourcefully led.

They also provide formidable evidence of the growing Soviet offensive power.

In their 28 months' occupancy of the Leningrad outskirts, the Germans had improved on the natural defense possibilities of the swampy, wooded terrain by the construction of a vast system of elaborate, permanent fortifications, solidly covering an area a score or more miles in depth.

To this system of successive defense lines, the Germans evidently added a series of concentrically-designed strong points capable of repelling attack from any direction and thus holding out even when flanked. In the heart of each strong point were located artillery and trench-mortar batteries,

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Inside Berlin: What Happens Under Bombs

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 29—Exactly how much damage has been done to Berlin by the great Allied mass raids?

Firsthand reports reaching here indicate the situation is just about as follows:

Between 40 and 50 per cent of the Capital's buildings have been

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Guffey Ousted in Byrd Tilt; Will Davis Stay With OWI?

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — The Democrats settled one of their "personality-organizational" problems here over the week end by dropping Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, as Chairman of the Party's Senatorial Campaign Committee.

But another, and far more important problem remains: What to do about the row between Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, and Robert Sherwood, his subordinate.

The Guffey clash with Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, was precipitated when a group of Southern Democrats joined with Republicans to defeat the Administration's soldier vote program in its first test. Senator Guffey, in a strong language, branded the combination as an "unholy alliance" and singled out Senator Byrd by name, coupling him with the Republican leader, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, in direct attack.

Senator Byrd reported just as hotly, and a series of Democratic Southern Senators expressed their support for Senator Byrd and their antagonism to Senator Guffey. Since then, incidentally, the Senate majority seems to have swung round to Senator Guffey's desire for a Federal ballot. But the antipathy to Senator Guffey and the breach within the party, remains.

Barkley's Explanation

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley now announces that Senator Guffey had "asked to be relieved," and eased his departure by explaining that a Senator is not

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

'Floogle Street' Has GI Joe Stumbling Up a Blind Alley

U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 20. Delayed. (AP)—In the 15th Air Force anybody who is haywire in speech or actions is said by the enlisted men to be living on "Floogle Street." It is one of the nonsense games played by GI's.

It has a number of purposes. One soldier said it was "to confuse people who have no business listening to you, anyway. Another is just to pass the time.

To mix a metaphor, it is a form of conversation which zooms, ricochets and boomerangs.

This is a sample of two soldiers playing the game to amuse themselves:

"Do you like cranberry sauce?"

"I like swimming backwards better."

"You mean upside down?"

"No, that's flying to keep the snow out of your eyes."

"My girl has nice eyes."

"I like cranberry sauce."

"She was standing in the ten cent store with a red hat on."

"I saw a ten cent store once with a red hat on."

"Was it smashing baggage at a railroad station?"

"No, it was waiting for a streetcar to take some cranberry sauce home."

"Floogle Street" is also used by old-timers in the Air Force to haze new replacements. Two of them

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Black Market' Carrot Profits Buy Corot

MADRID, Jan. 31 (AP)—The new millionaires of France—merchants engaged in the "black market"—are buying masterpieces of art at auctions in their eagerness to convert francs into articles of intrinsic value, Paris correspondents of the Spanish press report.

It was explained that Frenchmen who before the war were unable to distinguish a Corot from a colored photograph now are enthusiastic buyers and sellers at the Hotel Durot, where many French art auctions are held.

The "Annual of Public Sales," which gives the prices paid for works of art sold at public auctions, listed one of Corot's lesser pictures sold in 1943 for 1,391,000 francs. (The franc was worth $.023 at the time France was occupied.) The picture was last sold in 1875 for 500 francs.

A Degas sketch which brought 2,000 francs in 1934 sold for 288,650 francs in 1943 and the same artist's portrait, which sold for 16,000 francs in 1908, brought 1,610,000 francs.

In a single day's auction during the year a total of 123 pictures were hold for a total of 55,000,000 francs.

Art experts were reported to be making fortunes both as buyers and agents.

Allies Weigh Drastic Action To End Yugoslav Dissension

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 31—Early action to end what has become an intolerable situation inside Yugoslavia is looked for by many observers here. Such action is expected to be directed against Gen. Draja Mihailovic, veteran guerrilla leader, and officially designated War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in exile.

It now appears that Allied dissatisfaction over General Mihailovic's war role, which has been deepening for many months, has finally reached the point where the whole question of a split within the patriotic ranks inside Yugoslavia must be solved through drastic steps.

Prophets aren't lacking here who predict that such action will take the form of a withdrawal of Allied recognition from General Mihailovic as an Allied commander. It is believed that a move of this sort would almost certainly result in General Mahailovic's dismissal by the Yugoslav Government in Cairo.

Two Main Complaints

There are two main complaints against General Mihailovic and his advisory circle. The first is that this leader, consistently and over a period of many months, has refused to follow Allied suggestions for the fighting within Yugoslavia. General Mihailovic held the fronts, principally in old Serbia, almost completely nonactive and little or nothing is being done there to harass the German army of occupation.

Over and over again, it is said here, the Allies have requested General Mihailovic to take this or that action against the enemy.

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

'Burma Road' Fliers Honored by President For Help to China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—A presidential citation was given Jan. 29 to the men who take supplies to China over the aerial "Burma Road."

In a ceremony at the War Department, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Forces Chief, presented on behalf of President Roosevelt a citation to the India-China wing of the Air Transport Command. Brig. Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, commanding general of the eastern sector of the wing, accepted it.

The War Department said that since the Japanese closed the Burma Road in 1942 air transport has been the only supply line between China and the other United Nations. Now, the Department said, the transports are moving from India to China "more Lend-Lease cargo each month than formerly was carried over the Burma Road each month."

Lawyers to Get Preview Of Course on Tax Forms

Tonight more than 550 members of the Boston Bar Association will go to school again—to learn about this year's income tax forms and how to help their clients fill them out.

On three successive evenings, starting today at the Boston University Law School at 11 Ashburton Place, they will be given a preview of the income tax assistant's course which will be offered by the Treasury Department's Internal Revenue Service in the ballroom of the Statler Hotel on Thursday, Friday and Saturday this week.

According to Acting Collector Thomas H. Buckley, there is still room for several hundred more representatives of industries, organizations and institutions to attend this course, which will fit them to give speedy and accurate help to the members of their own groups in making out the tax returns due March 15.

Employers, or heads of fraternal organizations, unions and so on, are invited to notify Mr. Buckley at the Internal Revenue Service office, 141 Milk Street, if they wish to take advantage of this opportunity of helping their employees, or members, to save much time and trouble in filling out their income tax returns.

Knowledge of Audit

The men or women chosen to act as representatives attending the school must be definitely associated with the group they are to aid on the basis of this experience, says Mr. Buckley. They should also have some practical knowledge of audit and understand the basic fundamentals of income tax. The training given them at the three-day school will then equip them with sufficient knowledge on the specific problems involved to make out the income tax return of any wage earner or person on salary, within half an hour, at the taxpayer's place of employment or of meeting with his organization.

The plan, of course, is just as helpful to the Internal Revenue Service as it is to taxpayers, since it avoids visits to the very congested Internal Revenue office, or the payment of fees to the many "tax assistants" who are offering their services to puzzled citizens.

Mr. Buckley is particularly pleased over the arrangement for the special school for lawyers, beginning tonight. Many trained accountants, who used to assist individual taxpayers, are now working in other fields connected with the war effort, and those who used to turn to them for help will most likely go to their lawyers instead this year, he believes.

Know Their Business

While appreciating the work of private "tax assistants" who really know their business, the Acting Collector deprecated the activities of some "fly-by-night" concerns of this kind which have set up temporary offices in busy defense plant areas. Many of these advisers, he said, counsel their clients to claim all sorts of deductions to which they are not entitled. Naturally they are delighted with this service. But the delight fades when, six months or so later, they learn from the Internal Revenue Service that check-up of their returns has shown that they were not entitled to the deductions claimed.

Firms and groups who arrange for a representative to take the free course offered at the end of this week will know that their employees can obtain, without charge, more reliable help than this in making out their returns.

No questions will be permitted during the lectures, which will last from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. each day. But a question box will be provided into which they can be dropped, so that answers to those of general interest can be included in following lectures.

Working Wives

It is expected that there will be a number of such questions in relation to the problems of working wives, and wives of servicemen.

In addition to many business and industrial concerns who have already notified Mr. Buckley that they will send representatives to the school, a number of institutions have applied, including hospitals, fraternal groups and settlement houses. The only labor unions yet to accept the invitation are the Railroad Brotherhoods, according to Mr. Buckley.

Incidentally, the Acting Collector expressed gratification at the promptness with which large concerns have been sending the "Form W-2" reports of salaries paid, and withholding taxes collected. The American Woolen Company, which is the largest single employer filing returns through the Boston office, he said, was among the first to complete this task. About 43,000 employees were concerned. The W-2 forms are due today.

Postwar Boom in New Homes Forecast by State FHA Chief

Continued from Page 1

Springfield and Worcester, will have problems of readjustment. All are communities which were growing in size and importance under normal conditions. They have great potentialities and will make the transition from war to peace with very little difficulty.

Will Be in Demand

"The war houses built in these areas, with few exceptions, will be in demand if and when vacated by present occupants. There is at present a strong market for dwelling houses among those who cannot qualify as war workers and who are not eligible purchasers under existing rules. Since there can be no new construction to satisfy this demand for the duration, it is certain that there will be a building boom as soon as the restrictions are lifted.

"The Federal Housing Administration has prepared estimates on postwar housing needs and has made a study to determine where there will be a substantial and continuing demand for residential construction after the war, whether there is sufficient land suitable for residential development in these localities and whether there are a sufficient number of builders equipped to operate in the localities where the demand will exist and with capacity to do the building which will meet the demand. I am very glad to say that our survey shows most satisfactory conditions throughout the State.

"There will be a uniform demand for dwelling house construction, chiefly of the single house type throughout the State. In the areas where the demand will be greatest, there are suitable building sites either in the cities or in the suburban areas and the builders both in number and capacity will be able to cope successfully with the situation, both to the entire satisfaction of the home seeker and the employment and profit of the people in the building industry."

Jehovah's Witnesses Lose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld by a 5-4 vote today the constitutionality of a Massachusetts law prohibiting a parent or guardian from furnishing literature to a child for sale in any street or public place.

"Parents may be free to become martyrs themselves," Mr. Justice Rutledge said in the majority opinion, "but it does not follow they are free, in identical circumstances, to make martyrs of their children before they have reached the age of full and legal discretion when they can make that choice for themselves."

Validity of the law was challenged by Mrs. Sarah Prince of Brockton, a member of Jehovah's Witnesses who was convicted of supplying literature of this organization to her eight-year-old niece, for sale.

Messrs. Justices Murphy, Jackson, Roberts and Frankfurter dissented.

"We think that with reference to the public proclaiming of religion, the power of the State to control the conduct of children reaches beyond the scope of its authority over adults, as is true in the case of other freedoms, and the rightful boundary of its power has not been crossed in this case," Mr. Justice Rutledge said.

Mr. Justice Murphy said in a dissenting opinion that "religious freedom is too sacred a right to be restricted or prohibited in any degree without convincing proof that a legitimate interest of the States is in grave danger."

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CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Seven Employees Are Retired From Local Post Office

Seven post office workers retire on annuities at the close of business today, it was announced by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

John C. Brennan, of Brookline, Superintendent of the Chestnut Hill Branch of the Post Office, who was appointed to the service, May 1, 1899, has served the longest of any of the retiring seven employees.

The other six are Edward W. Connors of Boston, foreman in the General Post Office, who was appointed March 19, 1903; William J. Dion of Dorchester, special clerk at the South Postal Annex, appointed March 19, 1903; Arthur J. Long of Roslindale, carrier at the Jamaica Plain Station, appointed Feb. 21, 1908; Richard T. Jackson of Roxbury, special clerk at the South Postal Annex, appointed Dec. 16, 1912; John J. Ambrose of Medford, carrier at the General Post Office, appointed Dec. 11, 1923, and Bridget J. Fallon of Everett, charwoman at the Federal Building, appointed Feb. 2, 1934.

Limestone Used in Steel

Limestone is used in steel blast furnaces to remove silica and alumina.

Mountain Comes to Mahomet

Wide World

Hand-Looming Plant Goes to Its Workers

When the Russell Manufacturing Company, with a big contract for high-speed belts for precision grinding of armaments parts, ran up against the manpower and transportation shortage, it hit upon an ingenious scheme. It moved a stock of hand-looms to a vacant store in the near-by town of Cromwell, where it was able to hire enough workers to keep all the looms busy. Upper left, Gustave Walters, superintendent of the belting division and inventor of the loom used, shows Mrs. Pauline Westerberg how the loom works. Mrs. Westerberg lives only two blocks from the shop. At the right, Mrs. Julia Briggs is shown hard at work, while, below, a group of Cromwell housewives, ready to turn factory workers, examine some of the finished belts. They are, left to right, Mrs. Julia Briggs, Mrs. Hedwig Sjovall, Mrs. Westerberg, and Mrs. Nellie Thorell.

Two Maritime Men Charged With Intent To Steal From Ship

Charged with taking cartridges with intent to steal from a Lend-Lease ship just back from Russia, two Maritime Service cadets from the Middle West were arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court at Boston.

Norbert R. Dodson of Loraine, Ohio, an engineer cadet, and Fred S. Bernhard, of Kansas City, Mo., a messman, were brought before the Commissioner and held in cash bail of $250 each for a hearing Feb. 4. Mr. Dodson was charged with taking 17 boxes of .45 calibre cartridges, each box containing 50. Mr. Bernhard was charged with taking 27 boxes.

Gerald J. McCarthy, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner the men were in the crew of the ship on the voyage to Russia with ammunition and that upon returning the cartridges were brought ashore but an alert Customs official detected them. Both men told the Commissioner that they intended to use the cartridges themselves for target practice and hunting. Both said they were expecting to ship out again shortly.

Joins B. & M. Staff

George M. Hill

Appointed official photographer of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

New England Votes in Congress

Several important roll calls took place in Congress during the week of Jan. 24 through 29. Votes of New England members follow:

The House

On acceptance of a conference committee report on legislation providing mustering-out pay up to $300 for veterans of World War II (Adopted 277 to 103):

Yeas

Clason, Gifford, McCormack, and Philbin of Mass.; Compton of Conn.; Fellows, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow of N. H.; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.; Plumley of Vt.

Nays

Bates, Curley, Goodwin, Lane, Martin, and Rogers of Mass.; McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Stearns of N. H.

Not Voting

Herter, Holmes, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Luce of Conn.

On the passage of legislation authorizing participation of the United States in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agreement to the extent of $1,350,000,000 (passed 338 to 54):

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Curley, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, and Wigglesworth; Compton, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Fellow, Hale and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.; Plumley of Vt.

Nays

Rogers of Mass.

Not Voting

Holmes and Treadway of Mass.; Luce of Conn.

War Parents of America Register Opposition to 'Peace Now' Movement

Opposition to the "peace now" movement, which favors a negotiated peace with the Axis, was recorded by War Parents of America at their first annual meeting in Lexington yesterday.

With delegates present from 11 other Massachusetts cities, members of War Parents of America heard their founder and president, Roy L. McQuillan score the "peace now" group and urge "that this war be fought to a successful end, and an unconditional surrender of our enemies."

A resolution opposing the movement and terming "peace now" seditious was offered by Allen W. Rucker of Lexington and adopted. Other resolutions adopted by the meeting favored: Abolishing the practice of compelling men leaving the service to sign a waiver of disability upon discharge; absentee voting under state supervision by men and women in the armed service; discharge of servicemen at their place of enlistment rather than far from home.

Speakers included Col. Ralph N. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, who recommended that a service office be established in each community to provide information and guidance for returning veterans, and Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus, who discussed the work of the Governor's Committee on Postwar Rehabilitation.

Other officers, besides President McQuillan, elected for the ensuing year were: Mrs. Ellen Codyer of Waltham and Angelo Sciarappa of Cambridge, Vice-Presidents; Stephen F. Hamblin of Lexington, Secretary; and William Bright of Waltham, Treasurer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy to cloudy, not much change in temperature. Gentle winds increasing to moderate to occasional fresh tonight and Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight, followed by light snows in north portion. Tuesday cloudy, occasional light snow ending, except changing to snow flurries in the mountains, turning colder north portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by light snow, not so cold tonight. Tuesday cloudy, snow flurries in the mountains, turning colder north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy to cloudy with snow flurries in the Berkshires, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness, not so cold tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy to cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:01 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet. Tuesday, 5:33 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.

First Chocolate Bar

The chocolate candy bar was first produced in the United States in 1631, and the first milk chocolate in 1870.

Kiley Returns With New Data On Scrap Drive

New information on where New England stands in the collection of scrap metals and paper is expected soon as a result of a visit to Washington this past week end by John T. Kiley, Regional Salvage Director for New England, of the War Production Board.

Mr. Kiley, who returned to his office today, is understood to have up-to-date facts regarding the relative importance to the war effort now of tin and waste paper and to be ready to release a statement shortly.

He declared again today that there was no possibility of a diminution in the effort to collect more and more waste paper. "From the day a soldier goes to war until he is discharged," Mr. Kiley pointed out, "he is dependent upon paper. His record is written on it, his shoes are lined with it, his letters are written on it, his barracks are built partly of paper wallboard."

From Washington comes corroborative information.

The war has elevated the "scrap of paper" to importance, according to Edwin S. Friendly, national chairman of the U. S. Victory Waste Paper Campaign. "It is little less than sabotage at this time," says Mr. Friendly, "to say or think 'only a scrap of paper!'"

He declared today that the American people must contribute 33 per cent more waste paper this year than they did last, if the requirements of our military forces and our essential civilian demands are to be met. The goal of the War Production Board is 8,000,000 tons of waste paper in 1944, he said.

"Demand for waste paper for essential military use grows in proportion to the progress of the war," Mr. Friendly continued. "These military demands come at a time when paper production is down because of a shortage of its most essential ingredient, pulpwood. Pulpwood supply is limited because of the shortage of manpower. Lack of lumberjacks to cut the timber has resulted in a decrease in pulpwood supply of 3,500,000 cords. Every 1,500 pounds of waste paper—that 'only a scrap of paper' we used to talk about—corresponds to a cord of wood. Waste paper must substitute during the war, for much of the pulpwood used in the manufacture of paper and paper products."

Mr. Friendly listed some of the most important war uses of that "scrap of paper":

Eighty-one tons of supplies, most of them wrapped in paper, are required every month to maintain each fighting man overseas.

Every aircraft carrier contains at least 45 tons of paper products.

The blueprints alone used in building one battleship weigh 25 tons.

Each 500-pound bomb takes 12 pounds of paper for rings, fins, tops, and bottoms.

The cores used in manufacturing self-sealing fuel tanks—indispensable equipment for fighting planes—are made from processed paper.

The "K-rations" for emergency feeding are packed in "Victory Boxes" made of waterproof laminated paper.

Bandages and first aid dressings must arrive in perfect condition. They are protected by asphalted, lamination paper.

X-ray films must be guarded by layers of laminated paper, so that they will be received at the combat zone in prime condition; for unless they, like machine parts, arrive in perfect condition, they might better have never been manufactured.

Blood plasma finds its way to wounded men all over the world in fiber shipping containers made from paper.

Other products made from paper include Air Force emergency packs, camouflage, fuse parts, gas mask canisters, helmet accessories, airplane wing tips, and instrument panels.

Within the last year, war factories of the United States report the following savings made possible by use of paper: 215,000,000 pounds of critical metals; 36,000 pounds of pliofilm; 750,000 pounds of glass; 12,000 pounds of rubber; 220,000 pounds of cellophane, and 8,000,000 board feet of lumber.

No Jurisdictional Strikes In Boston in Eight Years

Without a single strike of any moment from a jurisdictional dispute for nearly eight years, Boston building trades unions have made for themselves one of the best records in the country, Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Metropolitan District, reported here today.

Only New York and Chicago can show similar results in avoiding stoppages growing out of jurisdictional disputes, Mr. Johnson said. All three cities have boards of arbitration which adjust differences so as to avoid tieups.

Previously the clashes between labor unions over which was entitled to a job, growing out of the complexities of new processes and new materials, caused many strikes in Boston. This will still be a source of many tieups after the war in cities without the machinery to handle such conflicts.

The no-strike record achieved here is enhanced by the number of building trades workers involved. Normally the local building trades council represents 20,000 workers, though today in wartime the total is down to 12,000.

From Other Causes

There have been strikes in Boston during the past eight years from other causes, such as wages.

"Since the Local Board of Trade Claims for Boston and Vicinity was set up on March 25, 1936, it has heard 178 cases, its decisions have been accepted on both sides, and not a single authorized strike has taken place,' Mr. Johnson continued.

"The Board consists of 10 members, five representing labor through the Building Trades Council, and five employers selected from nominees submitted by regularly established craft employers' associations employing union labor and doing business in this vicinity.'

"No appeal has ever been taken by a union from a decision of our joint board in any jurisdictional case, though appeal is open to a national board at Washington.

"A tremendous amount of money has been saved for contractors and owners through the elimination of jurisdictional strikes. When such a stoppage occurs, labor is not likely to suffer in the long run, because the work has to be done, but for the contractor with his investment, insurance, etc., the loss of every minute is costly.

Minor Affairs

"The only jurisdictional strikes we have had were a couple of minor ones which were not sanctioned by the international unions. We got the men to return to work immediately. The chief stoppage lasted only half a day. It occurred when one trade quit, but as it was on a big job it did not make much difference there. We notified the international office of the union that the strike was in violation of the rules governing the adjustment of jurisdictional disputes, and the international told them to go back to work.

"I think this is a wonderful record, especially when you hear the strike statistics quoted on the radio and in the press.

"We still have jurisdictional disputes between the crafts in the building trades. They will doubtless continue to keep coming up. We have not stopped the disputes, but we have eliminated the strikes.

"A tabulation of the typical operations covered in the cases arbitrated, recently made by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, shows a total of 103 special types of building and construction operations involved.

"Many of the new processes are very complex, and it is often difficult to determine which craft should properly get the job."

N. E. Yards Prepare to Launch Three More Craft for U. S. Navy

War Activities in New England

New England continues its pace of sending "more and more" ships to the Nation's fleet with the announcement that three craft will be launched on Saturday, Feb. 5, one at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and two at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard.

The submarine Segundo, named for a fish found in the waters off Cuba and the Atlantic Coast of Mexico, will be sponsored at Portsmouth by Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Treasury, formerly of Manchester, N. H., and now of Washington, D. C.

Two destroyer escort vessels, the Ringness and Knudson, will be launched at Hingham. The Ringness will be named in honor of the late Lieut. Henry Raymond Ringness, Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, Flight Surgeon of a Marine Aircraft Group, who was killed in action against the Japanese in October of 1942, on Guadalcanal. Commissioned Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Lieutenant (jg) on July 7, 1941, Lieutenant Ringness received postgraduate instruction at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The Knudson will be named in honor of the late Milton Lox Knudson, Seaman First Class, U. S. Navy, who was killed in action when the U. S. Laffey was sunk during the Battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13, 1942.

Join State Guard

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps gathered yesterday in farewell review before their resigning commandant, Col. Mary H. Ward. The more than 1,000 women will become part of the State Guard this week. Adjutant General William J. Keville was on hand to welcome the group into the State Guard.

Wants Japanese Ousted

Deportation of all Japanese subjects in the United States as soon as possible was urged by Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, in a statement issued to the press during his week-end visit to Boston. He said that the American Legion believed the Japanese never could be assimilated. He added that it would be dangerous to return to California the 150,000 Japanese who were moved to relocation camps for reasons of security.

Caravan Back Home

From Lawrence, Mass., comes word that Devy Edwards and her Radio Caravan were back home today after touring American military bases in the far north and entertaining thousands of servicemen. The troupe visited several military establishments outside the continental United States during the three-week trip. The entertainers from New England included Devy Edwards, Ida Jarvis, and Barbara Funereaux, all of Lawrence, Lillian Sullivan, of Lowell, and James Clain, of Methuen.

Liberty Ship Launched

The 145th cargo ship built by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, Maine—the Liberty Freighter Samannan—was launched today. Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Murray of Wollaston, Mass., daughter of William S. Murray, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company for the New England area, sponsored the craft.

Gifts Make Governor Knight of the Garter

Governor Saltonstall's garter troubles are over.

Thursday night, in a speech before the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Governor complained he was unable to secure a pair of garters with enough elastic to hold his socks up. Next day he received a pair from his former chief secretary, Judge Joseph R. Cotton of the Land Court.

Today the garters really began to roll in with 10 pair reaching the Governor's office up to noon. They came from longtime friends and total strangers.

"They're pouring in," an office attache said.

Veteran Program Is Undertaken At State College

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—A comprehensive educational program for returned war veterans already has been undertaken by the Massachusetts State College, Hugh P. Baker, President, announced today, replacing an Army air cadet training program which is being transferred from the college.

Dr. Baker said that the first veteran already had enrolled for practical agriculture courses at Stockbridge school of the State College. A contract signed with the War Department, he added, made available State College facilities for discharged soldiers.

Schedules of short, practical courses and others up to and including regular four-year courses are being planned for returning veterans—able-bodied and otherwise. The program also provides extension service work for the improvement of Massachusetts food production.

Red Cross Group In Fund Drive Named

Staff of the Women's Special Gifts Committee of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund drive will be headed by Mrs. Samuel S. Drury of Milton, is was announced today by Charles F Rowley, General Chairman.

Mrs. Drury is a member of the Board of Directors of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, the Church Home Society of Boston, and the Boston Home for Incurables.

Mrs. Joseph R. Hamlen of Brookline, on the board of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, heads the list of Vice-Chairmen, which also includes Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski of Brookline, President of the Women's Auxiliary of Beth Israel Hospital, and Mrs. Louis Curtis, Jr., former Vice-Chairman of the Community Fund Campaign.

The Committee will hold a luncheon meeting Feb. 16 at the Red Cross Chapter House, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Marinais will speak on "France" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Virginia Raymond, contralto, and Kurt Sober, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Shipping Trade Plans Postwar Marine Setup

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The United States shipping industry has today drawn up plans for the formation of a National Federation of American Shipping, with Almon E. Roth of San Francisco as President, to permit it to speak and act with unity and vigor in all questions concerning the maintenance of an adequate postwar Merchant Marine.

The country's shipping interests, remembering what happened to America's Merchant Marine after World War I, when for the lack of a united industrial front and adequate Government-industry cooperation plus an international understanding on shipping much of the tonnage that could have gone to winning America a predominant place in world shipping was allowed to rust, are determined that that shall not happen again.

There are plenty of difficult problems facing this new organization and none know it better than Mr. Roth and the Board of Directors which will govern the Federation. They are expected to represent practically the entire shipping industry, for the pressing need for a united shipping front, such as the American railroads have in their Association of American Railways, is obvious to the entire industry.

The new organization is actually a federation of already existing associations. The desire is that henceforth instead of speaking and acting individually they will act and speak in concert and so give the shipping industry a single responsible voice that it has lacked heretofore.

Wide Representation

Joining in the formation of this United front are the American Merchant Marine Institute and the Association of American Steamship Owners whose headquarters are on the East Coast and the following organizations with headquarters on the West Coast: the Pacific American Steamship Association, the Shipowners Association of the Pacific Coast, and the Pacific American Tankship Association. Tanker lines in the East are represented through the American Merchant Marine Institute.

While this Federation can be described as somewhat similar to the Association of American Railways it is also expected to parallel somewhat Great Britain's General Council for British Shipping.

It was practically imperative that the nation's shipping industry should get together in some form of federation because of the immensity of the problems facing it. For when this war is over the Government, it is estimated, will have between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons of shipping on hand.

What will happen to it? Will it be sold to private American concerns, or to foreign governments? Will it be laid up and allowed to rust or will the Government decide to operate much of it itself? Such questions face the shipping industry as a whole and that is why it felt the formation of a national shipping association that could work out a single solution in close association with the Government was imperative.

Private Ownership

The Federation, of course, will be dedicated to the rehabilitation and maintenance of an adequate privately owned merchant marine. Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 the Government has promised to employ private ownership and operation "so far as practicable" after the war. Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and also War Shipping Administrator, believes that all ships after the war should be made available for private purchase and private operation.

Other problems of concern to the Federation besides the disposition of this enormous tonnage by the Government include:

1. Restoration and expansion of American shipping services abandoned or curtailed because of the war; i. e., development of coastwise, intercoastal, and foreign commerce.

2. Construction and acquisition of modern and speedy vessels. (While the United States may end up the war with between 1,000 and 2,000 Liberty ships on hand these are slow and cannot compete economically with the standard C-type ships or the newer Victory ships now coming out of the yards.)

3. Participation by American flag companies after the war in overseas air-borne transportation.

Airplane Service

Many of the principal maritime countries have already indicated they would supplement their steamship service with plane service under unified management and the American concerns will use the Federation to keep watch on this development.

There is no doubt but that when the war ends some kind of international agreement on the size and form of foreign commerce allowed each nation will have to be drawn up. With the formation of this shipping federation the United States will have an authorized voice for its shipping interests which can be of great value to the Government in its dealings with foreign governments and foreign shipping services.

Admiral Land, although favoring private ownership and operation of America's merchant marine after the war, has promised that if private initiative failed to do the job required by national interest the Government would step in. He contends that as a matter of national policy the United States must never be left with so small a merchant marine that a war could catch it unprepared. A large merchant marine then is something of a war insurance policy, for these ships can be quickly converted to war use as the present war has demonstrated.

But what is adequate? Since 1900, ships under the United States flag have carried as little as 8 per cent of the country's foreign commerce. That is considered much too little.

What Is Adequate?

Seldom since 1900 have American flag ships carried more than 30 per cent. That is also generally considered too little. Whether adequate means 50 per cent or more is uncertain. But it is certain that present responsible officials in the United States are determined that after the war America's merchant marine shall not be allowed to fall to prewar levels. There is even hope that the merchant marine will rewin after the war some of the glory and fame achieved in the clipper days when America had the fastest sailing ships in the world.

Mr. Roth has made a name for himself both in industrial and labor circles, in national and international organizations. Now an industry member of the National War Labor Board and of the San Francisco Employers Council he will resign both jobs to devote his energies to his new post.

His shipping background includes service as first President of the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast and President of the Pacific American Shipowners Association, composed of American flag lines with Pacific coast home ports.

Mr. Roth's other business experience includes association with a San Francisco legal firm, business manager of Stanford University, Vice-President of the California State Chamber of Commerce. He also served as President of Rotary International in 1930-31, presiding over the internationel convention of that organization in Vienna in 1931.

Setting a 'Rail' Course

Associated Press

Sailors Learn to Operate Streetcars

Navy enlisted men, waiting in Norfolk, Va., for orders to report to ships or shore stations, are easing the manpower shortage by working as streetcar operators. Receiving instructions from R. J. Rawls of railway line are: Torpedoman, First Class, Leon K. Parent of East Orange, N. J. (left), and Pharmacist's Mate, Third Class, Samuel C. McAloon of Chicago (second from left), and Torpedoman, Second Class, Michael Malloy of Newport, R. I.

Army to Stop Pilot Training At 84 Colleges and Schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Army Air Forces will return to civilian users 70 colleges utilized in the college training program and 14 civilian contract schools used in the pilot training program.

The War Department, announcing this, said that students now in training at these institutions will complete their courses, but in future no new AAF students will be accepted for training at these establishments.

The Department said the move was in conformance with Gen. H. H. Arnold's recent report in which he stated that "as the war continues, emphasis will naturally shift from training of vast numbers of new men to the training of replacements."

The AAF emphasized that "Elimination of any particular college or civilian contract school does not reflect dissatisfaction relative to the performance of the school."

The AAF training program was established, the Department said, on a basis whereby trainees travel every month from basic training centers to colleges and from colleges to pre-flight schools.

"Consequently," the announcement said, "the overall policy of elimination of institutions adopted by the Training Command has been based on the principle of the relieving an excessive and unnecessary burden on the nation's railway system and at the same time effecting a large saving of travel funds and military man hours in transit institutions were also eliminated on the basis of geographical location and suitability to the specific needs of the Training Command."

Morse Quits NWLB To Run for Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Wayne L. Morse, public member of the National War Labor Board, has cleared the way for his entrance into the Republican senatorial race in Oregon by resigning from both the NWLB and the Law School faculty at the University of Oregon.

In a letter to the President asking that he be relieved of duties on the Board, Mr. Morse said:

"I respectfully submit my resignation as one of the public members of the National War Labor Board, effective Feb. 2, 1944. It is my intention to become a candidate for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate in the Oregon primary election this coming May."

[Mr. Morse's prospective opponent in the Oregon Republican primaries will be Rufus Holman, incumbent.]

"It has been a great honor and privilege to serve you and my country during the past two years as a member of the tribunal which has been charged with the responsibility of adjudicating labor disputes and stabilizing wages under the no-strike, no-lockout wartime policy."

'Gaite Parisienne' Gets U. S. Concert Premier

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—The world's best seller in recorded classical music—"Gaite Parisienne," hummed and whistled by millions but never before played by an American orchestra—had its concert premier yesterday.

It was featured by the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra under direction of Efrem Kurtz, who helped arrange the ballet suite while musical director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

Bond Sales Jump in Western Areas

By the Associated Press

War Bond sales took a tremendous jump in many Western areas—doubling in some instances—after disclosure of cruel treatment of Americans captured on Bataan.

Utah and Los Angeles each reported the largest single day's sale in the Fourth War Loan drive, and campaign officials in each instance said the disclosures boomed sales.

Utah's total was $898,340 Friday, more than double any other single day's purchases.

Sales in Los Angeles County were $8,040,200.

In San Francisco two radio stations were conducting marathon War Bond sales, with Comedian Eddie Cantor, officiating at one station, and announcer Ted Lenz busy at another.

Probably the biggest boom, figured strictly on a percentage basis, came from Spokane, Wash. Sheriff James Cannon notified his force three days ago the office quota figured out a $25 War Bond for each employee—a total of $625. Sales have totaled $11,900.

In Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a Hampshire hog became what is believed to be the highest priced hog in history when she sold for $21,016,500—in War Bonds—at a farm auction.

The 300-pound gift, Fruehauf's Iowa Queen, mounted in value at the rate of $1,400,100 a minute and was sold, turned back and re-sold nine times during the 15-minute auction.

In the East, residents of New York State dug deep into their pockets to establish a new one-day record in the purchase of bonds in the Fourth War Loan drive. The War Finance Committee announced that a total of $32,300,000 in Bonds was purchased.

Individual War Bond purchases increased by an estimated 50 per cent in Maryland, a Fourth War Loan official reported.

Florida G. O. P. Delegates To Go Uninstructed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Florida Republican delegation to the G. O. P. national convention is Chicago June 26 will be uninstructed.

Republican leaders meeting here yesterday decided unofficially upon the action.

C. C. Spades of St. Augustine, chairman of the Florida Republican Committee, said the action would be made official at the Executive Committee session to be held here March 6, when the delegates to the national convention will be selected.

Now the WAC offers these 3 new opportunities

1. Now—you can choose your job!

If you already have training in a special kind of work, would you like to do it in the Army? Now, when you join the Women's Army Corps, you can request a job that uses your skill.

If you haven't a special skill, the WAC will train you. And what you learn will be useful the rest of your life.

2. Now—you can choose your branch of service!

Now, when you join the WAC, you can decide whether you want to serve with the Army Ground Forces, the Army Air Forces, or the Army Service Forces.

3. Now—you can choose your station!

If you want to be stationed near your home (so you can get there on a weekend pass), or if you want to be at a particular Army post in the section of the country where you now live—you can make your request when you join the WAC.

TODAY—get complete information about these new opportunities. Find out about the 239 types of Army jobs Wacs do, the places they serve, their interesting life. Learn why Wacs are needed *more than ever* at this important stage of the war.

—If you're 20 or over and under 50 years of age, without children under 14—go today to your nearest U.S. Army Recruiting Station, or mail the coupon below. (Women in essential war industry must have release from the U.S. Employment Service.)

THE ARMY NEEDS WACS...

THE WAC NEEDS YOU!

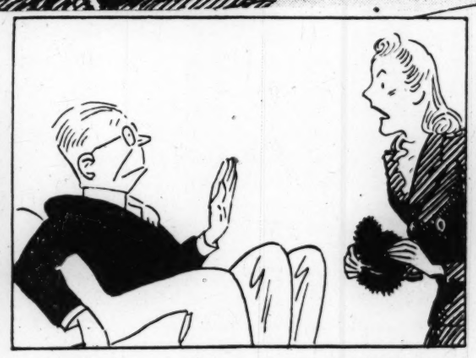
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY
Attn: Recruiting & Induction Section
4415 Munitions Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
I should like complete information about the WAC. 9-MA-56

Name_____
Address_____
City_____
State_____ Phone Number_____

JONES VS. JONES Both Win!

WIFE: I'm heartbroken. Some other woman bid $50 for that chair I wanted. It was the last one. **HUSBAND:** You're lucky. It wasn't worth half that price.



HUSBAND: What we really need is a radio. We have too many chairs. **WIFE:** Nothing the matter with the radio we have. Besides you can't buy a new radio. The Army and Navy need every set that can be made. **HUSBAND:** I know a fellow who can get me one. **WIFE:** Black Market, I'll bet.

ONE HOUR LATER!

HUSBAND: Jim got a telegram today. His boy is missing in action. **WIFE:** That's a real sacrifice, John. He was their only child.

HUSBAND: We aren't making many sacrifices, are we? **WIFE:** No. Better forget about that radio. **HUSBAND:** And your chair. **TOGETHER:** And use that extra money to help the boys win the war.

Seven Things the War Advertising Council Asks You to Do:

1. Buy only what you need
2. Pay no more than ceiling prices . . . buy rationed goods *only* with stamps
3. Pay off old debts and avoid making new ones
4. Support higher taxes . . . pay them willingly
5. Provide for the future with adequate life insurance and savings
6. Don't ask more money for goods you sell or work you do
7. Buy all the War Bonds you can afford—and keep them

4TH WAR LOAN

HUSBAND: How about a war bond? **WIFE:** Safest place to put our money. **HUSBAND:** After the war I can buy you a real chair, and have enough left over for a radio—probably a television radio. **TOGETHER:** It's a deal. We both win. Let's buy another $100 bond now.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN WIN

The steady reduction in the price of American automobiles . . . from those noisy, hand-cranking "go-devils" that only the very wealthy could afford, to the luxurious, streamlined "honeys" of 1942, priced within reach of almost every family . . . was one of the major triumphs of American industry and mass production. It did more than provide low-cost transportation. It revolutionized American life. It made millions of jobs.

What is true of the automobile is just as true of washing machines, radios, electric refrigerators, and many other things that make the American standard of living the highest in the world. Alcoa Aluminum is another example. In 1939 it sold for 20c a pound. Today the price is 15c a pound.

Inflation makes things cost more, not less. It can make it impossible for you to buy a new automobile or many of the other things you want. Your purchases of War Bonds today *do* help lessen the danger of inflation tomorrow. Think twice before you say you can't afford to buy an extra War Bond.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

ALCOA

Women's City Club Plans Drive for Cleaner Streets

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Boston's the dirtiest city yet," say many of the servicemen and servicewomen who hurry along its historic streets these windy days. But they are not the only ones who mind the paper, dust and rubbish that swirl around the corners with every gust that blows. Nor, being visitors, are they the most vocal. The grumble of citizens is growing louder and louder.

The increasing number of complaints lately received by the Women's City Club has led its Public Affairs Committee to call a meeting at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to formulate plans for an educational clean-up campaign.

While outstanding clean-up programs have been conducted from time to time by various organizations, what is needed, according to Mrs. Roland M. Baker, Chairman, is a vigilance committee of citizens thousands strong to ensure cleanliness in every section of the city.

"We are going to take the matter up with the public authorities," she said this morning. Mrs. Baker thinks there should be waste disposal containers on every corner and signs reminding the public to use them. She also believes that a few arrests would be salutary. There is a City Ordinance, she commented, which imposes a fine of from $20 to $50 for throwing rubbish in the streets.

The Committee doubts if much can be done in this period of labor stringency to improve the actual collection of rubbish. It is up to the individual citizens to keep the streets clean, says Mrs. Baker.

Speakers at tomorrow's meeting will be Miss Marie Fortunati, Health Director under the Boston Health Department, and Miss Catherine Coyne, Boston newspaper woman who has recently written a series of articles on the subject. Miss Fortunati will describe rat-control activities and show a film called "Vandals in the Night." Various interested organizations have been invited to send representatives, including the Council of Social Agencies, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Civic League, the Municipal League, and several settlement houses.

Southern 'Charm Spots'

"Charm Spots of the Deep South" will be shown in color at Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's last Morning of Diversion this Wednesday at New England Mutual Hall at 11 o'clock. Edward T. Camenisch, the artist-lecturer, has captured for the screen the glorious color of the Bellingrath Gardens near Mobile, the architectural beauty and historical detail of Natchez, the romance of the Evangeline country, and the fascinating quaintness of New Orleans' French Quarter. Mrs. Clement S. Houghton, Mrs. John Moseley Abbot, and Mrs. Henry B. Sawyer will be among the hostesses at the 10 o'clock coffee hour. Tickets are available at the Hall.

Junior League

Miss Dorothy Rackemann, President of the Boston Junior League, is this week attending the annual winter meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America in New York. Director of Region I, Miss Rackemann represents 14 Leagues in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia and the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. She was appointed last December to succeed Mrs. J. King Hoyt Jr., of Stamford, Conn., who became Treasurer of the Association.

Tuesday's Programs

Professional Women's Club—Judge Emma Fall Schofield will be Chairman of a program in which prominent lawyers will take part at 7:30 p. m. at the Hotel Statler.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—"Canadian Folklore" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. George Howland, at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Leslie L. Dunham will give a paper on "The American Home—Cornerstone of Democracy," at the home of Mrs. George B. Clarke, 40 Washington Ave., at 2 o'clock. Mrs. James S. Hamilton, Vice President, will preside.

Women's Guild of the Old South Church—At a noon meeting in Mary Norton Hall, Mrs. Sherwood Moran, who with her husband lived and worked in Japan for 25 years, will discuss the question, "What of Our Japanese-American Citizens?" Now Secretary at the American Board for Foreign Missions, she is especially interested in the work of the church among the Japanese in the relocation camps. A cafeteria luncheon will be served after the talk, Mrs. Urban Eversole, Mrs. Sarle Resnick, and Mrs. Gardner Shaw acting as hostesses.

Group of 52 WAC Recruits Off Tonight for Training Center

Fifty-two WAC recruits, comprising one of the largest groups of women volunteers to leave Boston, will entrain tonight at the South Station for the Third WAC Training Center at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Included in the group is the mother of two sons in the service, Mrs. Bertha T. Hyland of Medford. One son, Sergeant David Hyland, is on foreign duty with the Medical Corps. The other, Corporal Robert Hyland of the Air Forces, is stationed in Kansas City, Mo.

A former secretary to the Lynn City Treasurer, Miss Irene B. Cuffee of Lynn, and Miss Dorothy Rounds of Cambridge, who was a teacher at Arlington High School, are other volunteers.

Following her four brothers into service is WAC recruit Mrs. Ruby W. Eggers of Boston, who was born in England. She has a brother in the RAF, another in the British Navy and two in the British Army.

Another of the group, Miss Natalie B. Robinsen of Brookline, has been attending the School of Law at Northwestern University. She was employed in the Legal Enforcement Division of the OPA in Boston.

The majority of the 52 volunteers will be assigned as Air-WACS after their basic training, to serve with the Army Air Corps, since they enlisted under a new plan which allows WAC recruits to select their brench of service.

Recruiting for the Air-WAC will center in the cities of Lynn, Lowell, Haverhill and Woburn for the month of February. Headquarters in each of these cities were established today by a team headed by a WAC officer and an Air WAC, who will distribute information and answer questions about this new branch.

Nearly every city and town in Metropolitan Boston is represented in the complete list of those leaving tonight. Recruits are:

Helen V. Arena of Beverly; Mrs. Isabel Banay of Cambridge; Eleanor W. Beebe of West Roxbury; Celesta Bertorelli of Wellesley; Florence E. Cates of Melrose; Caroline E. Centoni of Everett; Doris E. Clasby of Waltham; Anne E. Costello of Norwood; Wilma B. Crowther of Somerville; Irene B. Cuffee of Lynn; Barbara F. Disnard of Norwood; Phyllis E. Donnelly of Nashua, N. H.; Brunhilde Eggers of Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Ruby W. Eggers of Boston; Claire Fahey of Waltham; Ruth A. Flanagan of Sharon; Dorothy Gingrad of Milton; Blanche S. Hathaway of Taunton.

Margaret E. Hughes of Fairhaven; Mrs. Brydie T. Hyland of Boston; Cynthia M. Jakmauh of South Boston; Helen F. Kurek of Brighton; Miriam E. Larkin of Wakefield; Anne M. Lyden of Cambridge; Jane E. Lynch of Hopkinton; Helen M. MacClellan of West Roxbury; Hannah McKeown of Cambridge; Gertrude M. McPhillips of Brockton; Mary A. E. Moloney of Boston; Mrs. Irene G. Moran of Boston, Winifred M. Murphy of Medford; Mrs. Olga E. Poole of Lynn.

Elizabeth M. Randall of Islington; Mary J. Rice of Roslindale; Mrs. Dorothy L. Ripley of Milton; Natalie P. Robinson of Brookline; Dorothy Rounds of Cambridge; Winnefred V. Sampson of Brockton; Claire A. Scigliano of Hyde Park; Mrs. Fay Sherman of Chelsea; Dorothy M. Smith of Waltham; Alice L. Spinney of Medford; Marion E. Somers of Rockport; Mrs. Mary E. Thibodeau of Framingham; Edith E. Weatherby of Swampscott; Barbara L. Whitehouse of Allston; Dorothy W. Willis of Brockton; Robby N. Wood of Brookline; Antonia J. Roma of Malden and Esther H. Leverin of Maynard.

Townsend Director Of Lowell Institute

Prof. Arthur L. Townsend has been appointed Acting Director of the Lowell Institute School, which is conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it has been announced by Ralph Lowell, sole Trustee of the School.

The new Acting Director, a member of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering for many years, will serve during the absence of Professor Charles F. Park, who has been Director since the School's establishment in 1903. Professor Townsend attended Boston English High School and was graduated from M. I. T. in 1913.

Relief Luncheon to Hear Woman Long in China

Tomorrow's guest speaker at the regular Tuesday luncheon of United China Relief will be Mrs. Horace Smith, who lived in China for 12 years. Her husband is still there. She was one of the first women to travel the Burma Road by chair and was in Shanghai at the time of the Japanese invasion.

Her subject will be "Life in an American Embassy in China as It Was Before Pearl Harbor."

Ordnance Repairs Range From Watches to Trucks

United States Signal Corps

Versatility Marks Camp Edwards Unit

Antiaircraft training center's mobile ordnance unit at Camp Edwards may be called upon at a minute's notice to repair anything from a nine-ton truck to a watch. Here its versatility is shown, left, as Private William McCullough welds a leaf of a spring from a disabled halftrack, and, right, Technical Sergeant Earl Rogers adjusts the delicate mechanism of a 90-mm direction finder. Below, the notable bomb-and-flare symbol of the Ordnance Corps assumes a "scrappy" character provided for it by courtesy of Walt Disney.

Boston Flier's Forces Down 36 of Enemy

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY, Jan. 31 (AP)—American fighters crushed German air force reserves at four bases north of the Gulf of Venice yesterday, destroying at least 36 planes in combat.

Sweeping ahead of heavy bomber formations of the U. S. 15th Air Force, Thunderbolts led by Lieut. Col. Robert L. Baseler, Boston, Mass., shot down 36 enemy aircraft and probably destroyed others against the loss of only one plane in the greatest single air battle of the Italian campaign.

Tearing into a Junkers-88, Baseler saw the German twin-engined bomber explode from the fire of his machine-guns during the engagement. One Thunderbolt pilot was credited with six victories.

Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, U. S. 15th Air Force Commander, was waiting at Colonel Baseler's home field when he returned.

Reaching into a pocket, the General pulled out a silver star and pinned it on Colonel Baseler when he stepped out of his plane.

Tobin Questions Boston's Power To Enforce Rationing

Boston's charter provides no authority for passage of an ordinance to bring about local police enforcement of rationing regulations to combat "black markets," Mayor Tobin believes.

His position was stated today when he commented on a reported proposal by Chester Bowles, Federal Price Administrator, that local communities adopt ordinances to empower local police to combat rationing violations. Mr. Bowles was reported as stating that his staff of investigators was inadequate to police the markets.

Mayor Tobin said that if he found the charter would permit passage of such an ordinance he would recommend it to the City Council.

"The cost of living has risen to a point where it is difficult to maintain the living standards which were enjoyed before the war, the Mayor added. Naturally I am against the 'black market.'

"Any move that will tend to decrease this vicious activity should have the co-operation of every agency of government."

Gallucci Case Postponed

Hearing of arguments of counsel in the case of Francesco P. Gallucci, former Boston Italian language broadcaster, who is fighting denaturalization proceedings by the government, scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed to Feb. 7, it was announced today by Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney.

Wide Variety of Repairs Done By A. A. Ordnance on Wheels

Making things tick in so far as the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center's Mobile Ordnance unit at Camp Edwards today is concerned, means quite literally anything from a half-track truck to a wrist watch.

On a fog-shrouded Cape Cod road, for instance, a nine-ton half-track missed a curve and plunged into a cranberry bog. A message was flashed back to headquarters of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center. Ordnance arrived at the scene with a 15-ton wrecker and towed the half-track back to camp.

Next day an item in the log of the 319th AAA Ordnance Battalion read, "Repaired, one half-track."

Entered in the same log the same day another item read: "Repaired, one wrist watch."

AA, ordnance-on-wheels, unlike the average Army Ordnance outfit, which is stationery, is expected to—and does—travel far and wide to service and repair the delicate and highly technical equipment that comprises antiaircraft today.

Ordnance equipment ranges from vehicles to 90-mm and 40-mm guns, 50-cal. machine guns and small arms, or such precision instruments as height and direction finders.

An ordnance company comprises a special service unit in which is housed an electrical repair shop, welding unit, electric forge and complete machine shop, and an artillery repair shop capable of handling heavy duty work; a small arms repair truck; an office and personnel record vehicle that houses company records and paper work; and a wrecker that is capable of lifting 30,000 pounds with two powerful winches.

Ordnance men are hand-picked for the work. Ninety per cent of the men selected pursued mechanical trades before entering the Army. They received a five-week basic training and then took lengthy courses on ordnance work for assignment as specialists in various fields of ordnance. Thus, welders remained welders, gunners worked on guns, and watch experts still repaired watches and fine precision instruments.

A supply branch is kept well stocked with material to be used in making repairs and this arm of ordnance remains with its parent group. If a part is not obtainable right away, the men employ ingenuity and make a substitute.

Ordnance men not only know how to repair guns, but also they know how to fire them. Each unit has been qualified on the range with better-than-average scores.

Maine Press For Proposal Of A. P. Chief

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—A proposal by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, that peace plans include guarantees that newspapers have free and direct access to the news of all governments was endorsed today by the Maine Daily Newspaper Association.

The Association is composed of representatives of Associated Press newspapers in Maine.

A resolution adopted at the Association's annual meeting said:

"Aesolved, that the Maine Daily Newspaper Association endorse the proposal of Executive Director Kent Cooper of the Associated Press that peace plans after this war include guarantees that newspapers will have free and direct access to the news of all governments. We agree that free dissemination of uncensored and unbiased news of all nations in peacetime would be an important factor in preservation of press freedom in postwar plans."

Convention Called In R. I. to Provide For Soldiers' Vote

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—The initial step toward providing legislative machinery to give Rhode Island residents serving in the armed forces the right to vote next November was taken today, when Gov. J. Harold McGrath signed a bill calling for a constitutional convention on the matter, sometime between March 27 and 31.

The setting for the Governor's action was an official visit to the State House by National Commander Warren H. Atherton of the American Legion, who is now touring Rhode Island, who had declared publicly yesterday that "Congress is passing the buck in the soldier's vote question because it has so far failed to devise necessary machinery for providing men and women in the armed forces with the right to cast their ballots."

Under the terms of the newly signed measure, Rhode Island voters will decide whether the convention should be held and name convention delegates at a special election to be held between March 13 and 18.

Any action taken by the constitutional convention would be offered to the electorate for ratification at another special election to be held between April 10 and 15.

Herter to Speak

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP) U. S. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts, will be principal speaker at the Portland Lincoln's Club's annual Feb. 12 dinner, Judge Robert W. DeWolfe, Club President, has announced.

Buying by Institutions Due to Swell Bond Sales

Institutional buying is expected to swell the total of the Fourth War Loan as the Massachusetts War Finance Committee today launches its campaign among industrial corporations, colleges, and other institutions.

Tomorrow the actual drive for sales by big buyers begins in an effort to mow down the State's established quota of $794,000,000 by Feb. 15, the Committee said.

The drive on individual sales will continue, however, as a total of $54,400,000, or only 21.1 per cent of the State's $258,000,000 quota for individuals had been reported sold by Friday. Sales to individuals must now pick up to more than $10,000,000 daily in Massachusetts to surpass the individual Series E bond quota, the Committee said. At the halfway mark in the campaign today the daily sales level to individuals was less than $6,000,000, the Committee added.

War Finance Committee officials expressed gratification at the pick-up in individual sales, however, over the week-end, stimulated by the news of Japanese atrocities upon Allied prisoners.

Individual Sales Needed

"Just because trade and industry have their own important bond job in the Fourth War Loan," F. W. Denio, State Chairman of the War Finance Committee, said, "we, as individuals, must not stop. We must keep reeling in—not let out financial lines go slack."

A new trio of war veterans has been added to troupes touring Massachusetts war plants, in order to step up the pace of sales to individuals, the Committee also announced.

Appearing today in Waltham, Allston, and South Boston plants, the trio consists of First Lieut. William Chesley, Concord, N. H., Army Paratrooper, who was in Honolulu the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; Robert J. Croak, Arlington, Coast Guard Motor Machinist's Mate, and Billy Morris, Lynn, youthful veteran of the Murmansk Merchant Marine run.

Tonight the New England Sector War Bond Cavalcade is scheduled to visit Pittsfield in its swing of the western part of the State. This troupe of 75 soldiers and eight Wacs is scheduled to visit Springfield tomorrow.

A visit to Waltham today is scheduled by the Hollywood Bondbardiers, Frances Dée and Alan Marshal.

Hollywood Support

Additional Hollywood support to the Fourth War Loan arrived in Boston with the appearance in Boston yesterday of Annabella, film actress wife of Lieut. Tyrone Power of the United States Marine Corps. She was met at the South Station by an honor guard of women Marines as a tribute to her husband. She also radiocast a Fourth War Loan appeal yesterday over Station WCOP.

Tomorrow the Columbia Broadcasting System will observe its "Radio Day" for the Fourth War Loan. Kate Smith, CBS network star, who sold $39,000,000 in Bonds for the Third Loan, will again direct nation-wide appeals to listeners to CBS programs to buy bonds throughout the day. Station WEEI, local Boston member, will also co-operate in the appeal with appeals scheduled by Jesse Buffum, Carl Moore, and Ray Girardin, Bill Eliot, E. B. Rideout, Caroline Cabot, Priscilla Fortescue, "Mother" Parker, Roberta Green, Peggy Kiley, Hal Newell, Dorothea Davis, and Evelyn Howe.

Shipyards at South Portland Maine's Big Postwar Problem

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31—What will happen to Maine's biggest wartime industry, the New England Shipbuilding Corporation at South Portland, when the war ends is a question giving public-minded people growing concern. Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine on his recent visit to the State characterized it as the State's foremost postwar problem.

Harold F. Schnurle of Cape Cottage, long prominent in Maine development interests, said in a recent speech that the Bath shipyard, building destroyers, could be expected to continue operation indefinitely after the war.

But at South Portland, he said, the west yards, the original plant, "will go by the boards as a shipbuilding plant. The east yards, with their concrete basins and modern equipment, present a good opportunity for an enterprising concern who might operate it for some time to come."

But Mr. Schnurle tempered his remarks by pointing out that the Maritime Commission expects postwar abandonment of most shipyards as shipyards, and said the State might have to turn to some other enterprise to make use of the plant and buildings.

Governor Sumner Sewall feels similarly, although he sees a possibility that some private concern might take over the South Portland yards and build high quality merchant ships to help put the country in business in the postwar trade routes.

After Last War

He points out that similar evolution was experienced after the last war. Geared to build ships for the government during the conflict, it was taken over as a private concern after the war. It went through several years of limited production, but it developed in a steady and salutary manner into a substantial industry. When World War Two broke out, it was on hand at the start to build the highly specialized destroyers needed by the Atlantic fleet.

The Liberty ships turned out by scores at South Portland, while not built for long years of service, are capable craft. Portland's population has been increased almost by half by this and other wartime activities.

Several thousand new homes have been built, and the city has had to generally expand itself to care for them. Those interested in the welfare of the State sincerely hope that this new fringe will not turn out to be a ghost town development.

Portland is already bending efforts to gear itself to handle as much as possible of postwar shipping traffic in its fine harbor, northernmost on the East Coast. It is assured of continued prominence for long years to come as base of the North Atlantic fleet of the nation's growing Navy. While the future looks puzzling, Portland appears to be a city of opportunity.

Another Problem

Mr. Schnurle pointed to another problem facing Maine and all New England, the obsolescence of machinery of its textile industry. Many cotton mills in Maine have been equipped with modern machinery, he said, but "we have quite a few small woolen mills and marginal mills which suffer from obsolescence."

In general Mr. Schnurle pointed out Maine's economic existence depends on the three economic fields of industry, agriculture and recreation. The basic industries are, in order of their present importance, ship building, pulp and paper, cotton textiles, woolen mills, shoe making, woodworking and the metal trades.

Pulp and paper exist on a resource which will not be exhausted in our time, he said, but cotton textiles will have to revert from three shifts to two shifts to survive, in Mr. Schnurle's opinion. Shoe plants do not face serious labor competition and as a whole consider Maine a good State in which to work. Woodworking industry must study the possibilities of combining wood with plastics to avoid extinction, while the metal trades will survive on "Yankee ingenuity."

He disposed of agriculture by saying it was on the "come" with record crops of recent years demonstrating its potentialities. As for recreation, the "industry" which carried Maine through the depression, while it has not done so well during the war, it should soar to its greatest heights when the conflict ends.

A former member of the Maine Development Commission and Governor's Council, and a Maine representative on the New England Council, Mr. Schnurle has been closely associated with the State's development interests for a long period.

Maine Governor May Act On Absentee Registration

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall may issue an executive order permitting absentee registration of servicemen and women in communities of more than 3,000—an act already permissible in smaller communities.

Governor Sewall said last night issuance of such an order would be possible under his war emergency powers. He said the order also would grant to parents and friends the right to request that absentee ballots be sent to registered servicemen and women.

A New Mayor Is Named

City of Newsboyville Elects

Eliott Kravetz, left, Secretary of the Newsboys Commonwealth, at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, congratulates Joseph Fortuna, right, just elected "Mayor of the City of Newsboyville." Boys of the foundation balloted on Friday night, using ballots printed in the style of those used in Boston city elections.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V" and "W" now valid; "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 will become valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" become valid tomorrow; expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Rotarians to Hear China Repatriate

Earle Holt Ballou, formerly of Peiping, China, a repatriate who arrived from the Far East on the last trip of the exchange ship "Gripsholm," will speak to his fellow-Rotarians of the Rotary Club of Boston Wednesday noon at the Hotel Statler. At one time Vice-President of the Peking (Peiping) Rotary Club, he was a compulsory "guest" of the Japanese Army for 21 months before his return to the United States in December.

Mr. Ballou's experiences in China and the Far East cover a period of 25 years. A Congregational American Board missionary, he worked in China during the progressive years which were checked by Japanese occupation, and tried to maintain his work in the years of the Japanese military domination. He was General Secretary of all the North China Chinese Congregational churches and a secretary of the National Christian Council of China.

Young Boston at Play

By a Staff Photographer

Three Little Maids Skate on Public Garden

Susan and Sally Inman, left to right, and Lilias Moon join forces in a skim across the smooth ice of the lagoon. Sally probably indulges in a bit of free-wheeling now and then, since she is only chin-high and can't take quite the long strokes her sister can.

Mexican Pictures at Worcester—Recitals by Kapell and Miss Posselt

Large Exhibition Shows Work Of Elder and Younger Groups

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester

Paintings, drawings, and prints by contemporary artists of Mexico will be shown at the Worcester Art Museum through March 12. There are close to one hundred exhibits.

Every new Mexican display proves an exhilarating surprise. Something fearless and forceful charges the atmosphere of the galleries, as though the pictures challenged the tameness and politeness of this foreign environment.

Less than 25 years ago a flood of pictorial invention gushed from the artistic wellsprings of Mexico. In one generation an abundance of talent emerged: the young painters went abroad, soaked in the wonders of the great Continental masters; they came home and lost themselves in the heritage of their native Indian past. They felt strengthened by knowledge of foreign achievements, and the discovery of an ancestry so rich in mysticism and poetry.

There was a third actuating force in this Mexican renaissance, the Revolution. Artists identified themselves with emancipation of the peasant. In characteristic revolutionary manner they employed their brushes as instruments of provocation. But the propagandistic purpose did not moderate a pursuit of technical forms best suited to mural decoration. The Mexicans revived and restored the art of mural painting; spacious walls of public buildings were covered with monumental pictorial compositions. Soon, it appeared that no two artists had the same political or social ideology, that each was an individual, and that what was universal and poignant in modern Mexican art was not innovation, or political reform, but a peculiarly fresh and vigorous assertion of the Mexican genius, the present revealed in reference to the creative heritage of the past; Mexico seen in its own inner light—"Mexicanismo."

The Worcester exhibition divides its paintings in two groups, the older generation, and the younger. The former includes the most eminent names, Diego Rivera and José Orozco. In exhibiting both these contemporary giants, only a sample of their work can be presented.

"Flower Festival" by Rivera was done in encaustic in 1931. He described in a stylized and decorative manner a folk custom. The frank vivid colors, the neat patterned forms, the almost austere symmetry, such features suited the mural purpose.

In "Barricade" Orozco smites the canvas. His vehement outburst against injustice and inhumanity is put into an appropriate mold. The colors are earthy, the darkness symbolic, the people victims of forces that thrust them into savage and distorted postures. "Prometheus," painted in 1941, carries further his satire of the bourgeoisie, who, snatching at fire, set the world aflame. Like El Greco, Orozco makes but slight distinction in defining the elements; earth, air, fire, water become one great swirling essence. The lithographs of Orozco are a subdued lamentation emanating from the innermost depths. Orozco transcends daily fact and common circumstance. He is a visionary and poet.

"La Patrona" by David Siqueiros was made in 1939 by this member of the "older" generation of modern Mexicans. Painted on board in duco, this is a large ikon, the peasant-like Patrone swathed in draperies of flaming red set off by sulphurous yellows and mineral greens. These painters are fearless and inventive, and they may choose to be crude, clumsy, barbaric, sentimental, or weird, but whatever their objective it is reached in a resolute manner. "The Sob" by Siqueiros lives up to the title with dramatic intensity. "Adam and Eve" by G. Meza is another expressive, if grim, portrayal.

The younger group lists a number of new names, and shows the more recent orientation in Mexican art. We find that the monumental wall painting is giving way to the easel picture. We find further that the younger artists have not the intensity of their elders; nor the intrepid, moralistic purpose. They foster ideas of a precious, or personal character. They have borrowed more than a page from the Parisian surrealists, and while they are still imbued with "mexicanismo," their contact with the soil is only nominal, and with the past is generally archaeological.

Freda Kahlo's "Boy King" is shocking for its harrowing smoothness. Anton Ruiz' "National Holiday" is a bit of descriptive genre. Ricardo Martinez' "Choir Boys" a delightful Mexican counterpart of the Van Eyck Singing Angels. "Rosita" by Izquierdo is a folksy, provincial portrait self-consciously executed. "The Ambush" by Merida is surrealistic fantasy. Juan Soriano's "The Burial" is another variation on a common motive, a sort of suave ballet in which the emotion, gestures, and atmosphere are purely theatrical. The thrust and pungency of his artistic progenitors is lacking. The compositions of Galván really belong in the company of the elders. He portrays the figures in amplified contour like Picasso of the "colossal style." But he also looks back to the soft modeling of Leonardo.

J. Castellanos is an interesting contributor, for his pictures of a dozen years ago adhere to the prevailing mural-monumental style. "Woman from Oaxaca" by Romero is a handsome compact portrait looking back to the jade masks of the Aztecs. The pictures by Morado have that ominous darkness which typified the French pictures of the thirties.

The younger artists seem more capricious, whimsical, and carefree. They lack the feeling of struggle, the fascination of discovery, the moral indignation of their artistic parents. Mexican art has exhausted its initial burst of energy, if we are to judge from the exhibits in Worcester.

The black-and-whites provide an enhancing background. They show the Mexicans as narrators, historians, satirists, absorbed in their own folk narrative and influenced by Goya and Daumier.

This is an informing and rousing exhibition. It will not be shown elsewhere in New England.

'La Patrona'

Duco on board by David Alfaro Siqueiros, now on exhibition at Worcester. The painting comes from the collection of MacKinley Helm, Brookline.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Collection of Northwestern and Central North American aboriginal material Albert Wiggin Collection: Exhibition of drawings by American artists. Through January.

Boston Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Religious art of today. Through Feb. 12.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—U. S. O. portrait exhibition of servicemen by Kalah Novack. Feb. 1-11.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—First American exhibition of water colors by Frank Egginton. Through Feb. 12.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks and sculpture by Mary O. Bowditch. Through Feb. 12.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by Grace Collier. Through Feb. 12.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Hours: Week days, including holidays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Exhibition: Chinese sculpture, bronzes, jades, Egyptian sculpture; Sculpture from Persepolis; paintings and drawings by David and Ingres; Italian 18th-century paintings; Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibitions include Art for Bonds, sponsored by the U. S. Treasury, original paintings for war posters. Through Feb. 20. Prints by Contemporary Americans; American Skyscrapers in Prints and Drawings; Water colors by American artists; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of textiles.

Pianist Does Notable Work With Brahms

A better jeweller at the piano than blacksmith, William Kapell, appearing in recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, distinguished himself playing the Capriccio, op. 76, in B minor of Brahms. Mr. Kapell did two good turns for his attentive company of listeners; he give them assurance in the first place that the piano of today remains an instrument of pleasant tone, and in the second that Brahms has a peculiarly sensitive ear to the inner notes of piano harmony. So performer and composer came together in perfect agreement on a particular and a capital point. Brahms knows the singing possibilities of an alto or tenor melody in a keyboard design, and Mr. Kapell proved himself capable of making the idea felt and appreciated.

Obviously enough the pianist understood what he was up to. The thing did not just happen to fall that way. For the Capriccio stood in exactly the right spot on the program to capture the house—right after the intermission, when people had enjoyed a moment of talking over his this, that, and the other of style and execution and were prepared to arrive at a final decision.

They must have been surprised, too, since the Capriccio sounded nothing like what went before. It seemed a wholly different artist who brought out the charm of that from the one who had earlier demonstrated the brilliancy of the Bach-Liszt Fantasie and Fugue in G minor and the architectural magnificence of the Chopin Sonata in B minor. Well, it would be a pity if a new pianist did not have some versatility, and if he was able to account for only one kind of music, or to account for many kinds according to but a single type of sonority and mode of technique.

Speaking of versatility, an audience interested in the modern comedy of the piano can get what it wants in Mr. Kapell's studies of pieces like the Three Preludes of Shostakovitch, and one that likes the short-story idea of classic form will take pleasure in Mr. Kapell's handling of an item like the compact Prokofieff Sonata No. 3 in A minor.

W. P. T.

Openings Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," comedy by Franz Werfel, presented by the Theater Guild in association with Jack H. Skirball, as the fourth play in the Guild-American Theater Society subscription series. The play, which is described as a "modern legend," relating the romantic adventures of three strangers thrown together by the war, has been directed by Elia Kazan, and the cast is headed by Louis Calhern, Annabella, Oscar Karlweis, J. Edward Bromberg, and Herbert Yost. Settings were designed by Stewart Chaney.

At the Boston Opera House—"Iolanthe" in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals presented by the R. H. Burnside company.

Boston Violinist Acclaimed In Program at Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

One of the not-too-many solo performers resident in Boston these times, Ruth Posselt, violinist, appeared in the Celebrity Series of concerts at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon with two associates—E. Power Biggs, organist, and Lukas Foss, pianist. Whether the luster of Mme. Posselt's name may be of the full-light or of the fractional sort, it proved enough to bring out a large attendance; and there could be no doubt about the pleasure she gave from the beginning to the end of her program. One or two of the artists engaged for the course may surpass her in renown, but not many will outdo her in entertaining the subscribers.

As for her task on this occasion, the first thing she had to attend to was given attestation of her classic standing; and this she did in presenting the Chaconne for Violin and Organ of Vivaldi, with Mr. Biggs as her colleague; and in setting forth the Bach Sonata in A major for Violin and Piano with Mr. Foss assisting. A Chaconne is a whirligig sort of mechanism that goes a certain time and at last runs down and stops. It is an interesting type of form just the same, even if rather charmless. The two executants secured many ingenious effects of big volume of tone against small in the Vivaldi instance.

Bach is duty for everybody, players and listeners, and well done here all round. No more big business for Mme. Posselt from this point on, everything was violin playing for its own sake. There occurred a study by Bloch, "Nigun," something to recall an instrument of ten strings, perchance, or a lute of old; Three Preludes by Shostakovitch, short, pleasant, and very violin-like; Roumanian Folk Dances, by Bartók, eccentric in rhythm, bright in melody.

A work by Copland, Sonata for Violin and Piano, said to be new to the town, was read from the desk by Mme. Posselt, as though there had not been time for memorizing. The idea is one to welcome, too, for variety's sake. The work could not be anything difficult for the artist to add to her permanent repertory, either; for it is a logical piece of music, of comparatively small design, and evidently of reasonable technical demand. Some of the melody is simple and conventional in the extreme for today, as though the composer were harking back to the middle of the nineteenth century. But he does not go back there to copy anyone, nor does he make romantic pretensions with his plain, song-like effects. Perhaps he writes music which he hopes will be wanted more than once, and quite likely his wish will be realized.

Musical humor rather prevailed along at the end—Jota, by Falla, "Hexapoda," by Bennett, and "Ghost Dance," by Levy. The comic element in violin playing requires impeccable sureness of fingering and bowing and unfailingly high quality of tone; and everything Mme. Posselt did in regard to those elements added, indeed, to her celebrity.

'Patience' at Opera House

"Patience" is not one of the more popular items in the Gilbert and Sullivan repertory, but give it a few reasonably good comedians, a pretty prima donna, a fair chorus, and a spirited performance and it can be counted upon to entertain not only the dyed-in-the-tradition Savoyard, but the casual operetta fan as well.

Such was the case Friday night at the Boston Opera House, where the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company is continuing its two-weeks season before going into New York. Both the initiated and the uninitiated enjoyed the proceedings. Under Louis Kroll's musical direction, the satire on early Victorian poets and romantic love moved along swiftly and gracefully, and an adequate balance was maintained between light comedy and burlesque.

"Patience" has not as clever a libretto as many of its sister operettas, but some of Sir Arthur Sullivan's best writing in the light vein has gone into its music. Grosvenor's "Prithee, Pretty Maiden," Patience's "Love Is a Plaintive Song," and several other solo numbers contain melodic and harmonic developments which compare favorably with those of the composer's more serious efforts.

Florenz Ames, as Bunthorne, the fleshly poet, was, of course, the dominant figure, although it was obvious from the start that he was not in his best voice. He was very funny and his delivery and movements were for the most part in the accepted Gilbert and Sullivan fashion.

Running him a close race for top honors were Kathleen Roche, an alternately sweet and pert Patience, and Allen Stewart as the idyllic Archibald Grosvenor.

One of the most gratifying aspects of Friday night's performance was the clear enunciation of the principals and the fine balance which Mr. Kroll achieved between orchestra and voices. The three leading players all have essentially light voices, yet there were few points at which their every word could not be heard. H. M.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—4:50 p. m.—Survey of the Day's British Press. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-Up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Gatemalua—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Familiar Piano Music. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Transport Command. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m., GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. AX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Holmes in Prewar Italy

Prewar Italy was the subject of Burton Holmes's travelogue in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, the third of his current series. Beginning with Naples, he showed views of Sorrento, the drive to Amalfi, Paestum, and Capri. Particularly striking were the scenes of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1906.

After a side trip to Sicily, taking in Taormina, Mount Etna, and Palermo, the party proceeded to Rome by the Via Appia. The familiar sights of the capital and of Vatican City were shown once more, and then the audience was taken to Venice by way of Florence and Pisa.

Other places visited included the Italian Alps, the hill towns, the Abruzzi, the Italian lakes, Milan, and Siena. The audience was large and responsive.

Symphony Luncheon

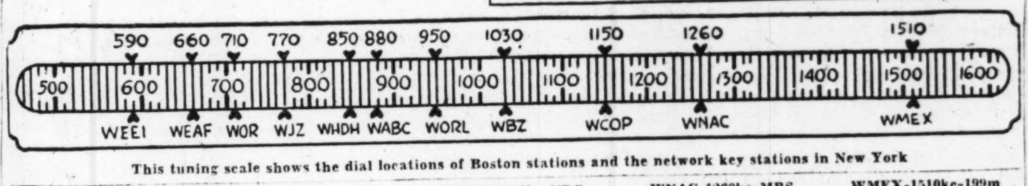
At the next Symphony Luncheon at The Copley-Plaza (Feb. 4) Boris Goldovsky will discuss the story and music of the complete opera "Mathis Der Maleer," as well as the orchestral excerpts which form part of the Boston Symphony program.

When "Something for the Boys," is filmed by Twentieth Century-Fox, Carmen Miranda will have a leading role.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Asso-Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	pies: speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Concert Hall	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Coast Guard Sparmobile: band; tenor
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Concert Hall	"Widder Brown": sketch	soloists; orchestra	
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Spike Jones' Or.
5:15	lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters",	**The World's Front Page**	Income Tax Speaker
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Studio orchestra; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed Sullivan Int.	music; drama	News of the World	"In the Gloaming"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Symphony of Melody	"Army Air Forces": dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Corp. Geo. Montgomery	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter	"Watch World Go By"	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	Phil Regan, songs
8:15	Gen. Geo. Marshall	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**"Sailor Takes a Wife"**	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Blind Date": Arlene	**Joseph Fuchs, violin;**	"Sherlock Holmes," dr.:	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Mary Van Kirk, songs**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"The Harmonettes"
9:00	**Theater: Greer**	"Counterspy": drama	**Lily Pons, soprano;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Brahms**
9:15	**Garson; Ronald**	"Counterspy": drama	**Donald Voorhees' Or.**	"Believe It or Not"	**Alto Rhapsody**
9:30	**Colman in "Ran-**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q.": Quiz pro-	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	**Classical Album: Brahms**
9:45	**dom Harvest"**	Dance orch.; Drama	gram; Jimmy McClain	honey; I. Carpenter; or	**Alto Rhapsody**
10:00	**Guild: Alan Ladd**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	**Josephine Antoine;**	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	**in 'Lucky Jordan'**	Sammy Eisen's Orch	**Rheinhold Schmidt; or.**	"The Adventures of	Earl Hines's Orchestra
10:30	**Broadway Show-**	"The Symphonette": M.	**"Information Please":**	Bulldog Drummond"	The Playshop Theater
10:45	**time: Wm Gaxton**	Piastro, conductor	**Wendell Willkie, m. c.**	Music; Weather	The Playshop Theater
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E N. Eddy, news	News service	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Service Unlimited"	Hal McIntyre's Orch
11:30	Sonny Dunham's	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Radio Newsreel	Day's End: music
11:45	Orchestra	Hawaiian music; News	Music You Want	Denny Beckner's Orch	Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	'Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orch.	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	C. Moore; K. Smith	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore's News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**Gateways to Music**	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River": drama	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Help Mate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Easy Rhythms"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Legion Auxiliary
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits: her	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling U	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins': sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	News service	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Meredith Willson: Music
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm: News	"Mary Foster": sketch	John Stahley, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light": dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children": dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter
2:30	We Love & Learn.	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	'Mary Marlin': sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Ma Perkins': sketch	**Lt Gen Alex Vandegrift**	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	"Wacs You Know"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or.	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	R. Bowditch; Fuel	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	"Full Speed Ahead":	Jim Murray, Minstrel
4:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'.	Musical Roundup	News; "Ink Spots"
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Chick Carter': sketch	Irish melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	"Moment Musicale"
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	**The World's Front Page**	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	**"Your Income Tax"**	Fred Waring's Orch.	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama: In Gloaming	News service
7:30	'American Melody	Academy Awards	**"Everything for the**	"Confidentially Yours".	Boston Latin School
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	Academy Awards	**Boys": Ronald Colman**	Fred Lang, news	Roundtable Discussion.
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings".	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pan Time': Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest: Billie Burke	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials".	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	show: Wm. Powell	"Famous Jury Trials".	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation:	Ted Fiorito's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air:**	Variety Hour
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	**"Do We Need a Na-**	Variety Hour: Bruins-
10:00	'Romance': drama	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	**tional Service Law?"**	Chicago Blackhawks
10:15	'Romance': drama	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	**Sen. Joseph H. Ball**	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Concert Album	News service
10:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Dance orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Les Brown's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Shep Field's Orch.	Fishermen's program	**Words at War: Drama,**	**"Sinfonietta"; Russell**	Day's End: music
11:45	Kate Smith: Bonds	Dance Orch.; News	**"The White Brigade".**	**Bennett, conductor**	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Iolanthe" presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge," Ozzie Nelson. 1:20, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.

Metropolitan—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, Gig Young. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Modern—"Adventures of Tartu," 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55.

Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:55, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Mardi Gras," "Sailor's All," "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Film-Vodvil," "Popular Science," "Freddie Fisher and His Orchestra," "Unlucky Dog," cartoons, and latest newsreels.

State—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:54.

Telepix—"Scharnhorst Battle," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Film Vaudeville," "Silver Wings," "Coast Guard," "Mardi Gras in New Orleans," cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Pistol Packing Mamma," Ruth Terry. 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "True to Life," Franchot Tone, Mary Martin. "Swing Shift Mazie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray, Marlene Dietrich. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.

Regent: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gals, Inc.," Leon Errol.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell.

Coolidge Corner: "Henry the 8th," Charles Laughton, "Catherine the Great," Elizabeth Bergner.

Cleveland Circle: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "The Avengers," R. Richardson. 2, 8.

University: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Codman Square: "Princess O'Rouke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventure in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Princess O'Rouke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 3:12, 8:12. "Rookies in Burma," 2:03, 7:03, 9:51.

Park: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 1:45, 8.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Bette Davis, Robert Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Passport to Suez," Ann Savage. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Crazyhouse," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, Noah Beery, Jr. 3:20, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 3:32, 9:32. "Submarine Base," John Litel, Alan Baxter. 2:12, 8:12.

Orpheum: "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 2:15, 8. "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. 3:40, 9:25.

Strand: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:15, 9:15. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Fellsway: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Street of Chance."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "There's Something About a Soldier."

NATICK—Colonial: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, John Litel. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Louise Rainer. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon. "The Ghost Goes West," Robert Donat, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

Strand: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Commings. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.

Strand: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Frances Langford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Nobody's Darling," Marl Lee, Grace George. 2:08, 7:53. "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. 3:33, 9:18.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers.

Coolidge: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Is Everybody Happy," Tex Lewis, Nan Wynn.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hostages," Paul Lukas, Louise Rainer. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

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RAF Bombs Burning Berlin—American Planes and Ships Attack Marshall Islands

Continued from Page 1

communiqué said that surface naval forces had moved within 10 to 20 miles of the heavily defended atolls to pound shore installations with thousands of rounds of shells.

Carrier task forces loosed hundreds of tons of bombs in their second day's hammering at Kwajalein, Maloelap, and Wotje Atolls.

The enemy forces presumably were in underground pillboxes and bombshelters similar to those the Marines found on Tarawa after the Nov. 20 invasion of the Gilbert Islands 300 miles to the south.

Other carriers harassed Eniwetok, northwest Atoll of the group, holding immobile by their heavy bombardment Japanese air strength that might have handicapped United States air and sea operations elsewhere.

Aside from the brief communiqué, no details of the actions were reported.

Controlling the Marshalls by mandate, Japan has barred outsiders since 1938. The bombardment marks the second time in six years that any Allied ship has been within gun range of the islands.

The naval units must have come within range of shore-based big guns.

Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the 7th Army Air Force reported recently that several of the airfields had been left only 20 to 60 per cent effective. Since then, daily raids have pounded the airdromes—followed by the terrific two-day carrier bombardment.

Eniwetok, reported hit only once before, is only 375 miles from Kwajalein; and all other atolls hit in both heavy carrier raids were in the heart of the Marshalls—within easy striking distance of one another if the Japanese could only have put planes into the air.

Earlier Admiral Nimitz said in a press release that Army and Navy planes bombed Wotje, Kwajalein, Jaluit, and Maloelap anew on Jan. 28, before the carriers began their attack Jan. 29.

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Rabaul:

30 More Nippon Planes Shot Down

Army and Navy airmen knocked down 30 enemy aircraft and possibly 62 Jan. 28 over Rabaul to bring to 546 the number of planes destroyed for certain in the Southwest Pacific thus far in January.

In addition, 171 enemy aircraft were possibly destroyed in this damaging month for Japan's air strength.

Allied losses acknowledged for the same period were 97.

In the Jan. 28 Rabaul sweeps, just announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 30 of 70 interceptors were shot down and 12 listed as pobables, and 20 parked aircraft were blasted on the ground.

Berlin Hit Again:

Heavy RAF Attack Smashed Capital

Hundreds of big RAF bombers smashed at Berlin again during the night in what is probably history's greatest sustained aerial offensive, leaving the Nazi Capital and three other great industrial cities aflame and heaped with rubble.

It was the third terrific blow in four nights upon Berlin, and Mosquito bombers darted in after the heavy bombers to add to the spreading ruin.

An ominous silence fell over the whole of Germany in the wake of four days of night-and-day bombings, including powerful American raids Jan. 30 on Brunswick and Hannover and a record United States bomber blow at Frankfurt on Jan. 29.

Communications between Sweden and Berlin, broken Jan. 30, were not restored until the next day, and the first dispatch reaching Stockholm said the latest attack caused "great damage."

The RAF said "a very strong force" of bombers struck Berlin, still flaming from assaults on Jan. 27 and 28.

Smaller forces of night raiders stabbed at other objectives in Central and Western Germany. The entire night's work, which also included mine-laying operations, cost the RAF 33 planes—the smallest loss in the last four Berlin attacks. This indicated the sustained assaults were proving a heavy drain on enemy fighter forces.

The first British announcement on the Jan. 30 Berlin raid failed to give the tonnage dropped. That blow at Berlin was the sixth this month, and the 14th since the beginning of the "Battle of Berlin" 2½ months ago—a mighty campaign that already has dropped about 19,500 (long) tons of bombs on the city.

The RAF night shift took over before the last of a great American daylight fleet had returned from dealing a heavy blow to Messerschmitt plants at Brunswick and giving violent pasting to Hannover's great freight yards and locomotive, tank, and aircraft parts factories.

Interspersed with the major blows against Germany were daylight attacks on the French invasion coast, and it was reliably estimated that the over-all air offensive had dumped some 7,000 tons of bombs on the Reich and occupied territory in less than four days.

The four days cost the Nazi Air Force at least 215 first-line fighters against an Allied toll, up to Jan. 30, of 164 aircraft, mostly heavy bombers.

American Target Heavily Fortified

In attacking Brunswick and Hannover, hundreds of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators rumbled throughout one of the most heavily defended air regions in the world. The bomber gunners and escorting fighters downed 91 Nazi planes.

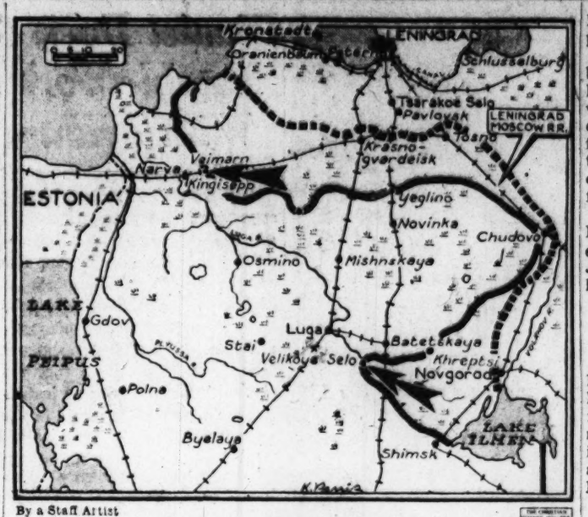
A joint British-American communiqué said 20 United States heavy bombers and five fighters failed to return Jan. 30 from all operations, including sweeps by British and Dominion light bombers and fighters over Northern France and Holland. Four of the missing fighters were American.

Allied guns knocked down an additional dozen enemy planes during these side forays, bringing the total bag for the day to 103.

By every indication, the American aerial task force at least equaled in size the record-breaking armada of more than 800 United States heavy bombers and an estimated 700 American fighters which dropped 1,800 tons of bombs on Frankfurt Jan. 29.

Escorting American fighters downed 45 German planes, setting a new record for the second day in a row. The previous high of 36 in one day was broken Jan. 29 when 42 were downed.

The latest two Berlin attacks gave the Germans little opportunity to extinguish fires started Jan. 27 when the RAF dropped approximately 3,000 tons in the raid that stands as the heaviest of all.



By a Staff Artist

Week's Progress in Russia

Dotted line is approximately that at which the Russian forces stood Jan. 24. Black line indicates the Red Army's position at the moment. Black arrows point to those sectors where the most rapid advance is being made toward the borders of Estonia and Latvia.

Russia:

Soviet Army Nears Gateway to Baltics

Russian troops, pushing rapidly west from Leningrad along the shores of the Gulf of Finland, reached the approaches of Kingisepp, gateway to the Baltics.

Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's army passed Veimarn, 17 miles from the border of Estonia on the railway from Leningrad to Reval (Tallinn). The junction is east of Kingisepp, which controls entry into Estonia through a strip of ground between the Gulf and Lake Chudov.

Troops of Gen. Markian Popov's army maintained pressure from Novosokolniki, approaching within less than 60 miles of Latvia along the Moscow-Riga railroad. This force encountered alternate blizzards and thaws which made the advance difficult.

The German communiqué said the Russians had launched a big-scale attack in the Dnieper Bend southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and achieved one penetration. Heavy battles were reported southwest of Cherkasy and southeast of Byela Tserkov.

The Germans acknowledged that the Russians "gained further ground" in several sectors between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland. Several infiltrations were reported sealed off between the Pripet and Berezina Rivers in southern White Russia.

Meanwhile the army of Gen. K. A. Meretskov, which had cut the railway to Vitebsk running through Batetskaya, gained nine miles to seize Veliskoe Selo, 17 miles southeast of Luga, which is a junction on the last German escape line to Pskov.

This thrust and others to the northeast put General Meretskov's men within striking distance of Batetskaya, whence a spur line links the Leningrad-Vitebsk railway with the Leningrad-Pskov line at Luga, 18 miles to the west.

Closing on Batetskaya, the Russians took Chernoye Khreptsi, 12 miles to the east, and Myselka, 18 miles to the northeast. Seizure of Veliskoe Selo put them 14 miles southwest of the junction in a flanking movement toward Luga.

Other Russian units which on Jan. 29 had cleared the final stretch of the Moscow-Leningrad trunk line pushed on west to seize the rail stations of Kastyenskaya and Yeglino, seven miles apart, on the Leningrad-Novgorod line. Both stations are about 21 miles west of fallen Lyuban on the trunk line.

These Soviet forces, aided by troops on skis hunting down badly mauled and scattered German units in the forests, were hurling the Germans back across a land with few roads. Should the Germans attain the Leningrad-Pskov railway eventually they probably will find it cut by General Meretskov's men below Luga junction.

The bulletin said the Germans built various engineering and artificial obstacles along the few forest roads, but the Russians pressed on to take 30 localities during the day.

Italy:

Americans Cross Rapido River

American infantry and tank teams, surprising the Nazis with a thrust across the Rapido River bottom, flooded by the Germans to form a barrier, have achieved a break through German defenses north of Cassino, Allied headquarters announced.

While American fighters and bombers in Italy downed 63 German planes in a series of assaults Jan. 30 on four enemy air bases in Northeastern Italy, British Tommies and American Rangers with tanks and tank-destroyer teams fought a string of sharp actions along the perimeter of the Anzio bridgehead and enlarged their strategic wedge 19 or 20 miles below Rome.

The Germans evidently had gained time to prepare a line of defenses through the Alban Hills along the railroad from Rome to Cisterna, 26 miles southwest of Rome and the British and Americans were blasting them methodically out of haystacks, silos, farm buildings, and villages hastily converted into camouflaged pillboxes and forts.

A Berlin radiocast said a strong British-American offensive had been started from the bridgehead. Dispatches from the bridgehead said the Allies had poured six infantry divisions into the wedge, along with armor and guns.

Despite floods caused by the Germans diverting the Rapido River to a new course, American infantry and tanks north of Cassino on the main Fifth Army front, captured two key hills, Nos. 223 and 167, and fought their way into the villages of Cairo and Monte Villa where they are now mopping up.

Cairo is more than two miles north of Cassino, and Monte Villa is just over a mile.

Cassino still was being held strongly by the Germans but it was outflanked from the north.

Tanks, pushed across the Rapido flood on a log bridge constructed by engineers working under shellfire, were of great assistance in smashing German pillboxes. American infantrymen, crouching in the path of the tank tread to avoid German mine fields, worked closely with the tanks in the Russian style.

A mile and a half north of Cairo, French troops consolidated gains in the Mt. Belvedere sector and probed Mt. Croce, which they found strongly fortified.

Along the coastal sector of the main Fifth Army front the British captured Mt. Rotundo, 2½ miles northwest of Castelforte and the 2,000-foot peak of Mt. Jugan, three miles northeast of Castelforte.

British warships patrolling along the coast in support, bombarded the Terracina area and German transport moving from the main Fifth Army front toward the bridgehead.

News from the bridgehead indicated the Germans had dug in for five miles along the Cisterna-Rome railroad from a point two miles north of Cisterna.

Submarines:

Nazis Claim 26 Allied Ships Sunk

The German radio said Nazi U-boats, in an attack still in progress against a Murmansk-bound convoy, had sunk 10 destroyers and escort vessels and five merchant ships in the Arctic.

The radiocast, by a Nazi propaganda agency, was without Allied confirmation. The radiocast said the sinkings raised the number of Allied convoy losses in the past few days to 12 supply ships totaling 83,000 tons, 14 destroyers and other convoy escorts.

Burma:

Allies Advance In Two Sectors

Allied ground forces slowly penetrating Japanese positions on two Burma fronts have made slight progress, a Southwest Asia communiqué said.

On the Arakan front of Western Burma, British and Indian forces, inching through strong enemy entrenchments in the steaming jungles of the Mayu Peninsula, have occupied three hills against stiff opposition a mile northeast of Razabil.

Advance patrol units were active, meeting in brief, bitter encounters.

The announcement said "a further slight advance against opposition" was registered by Chinese forces of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, who are pushing across the rugged Hukawng Valley of North Burma to clear a way for the new Ledo Road to China.

Fortress crew reporting to Intelligence officers the moment they land at home base

Allies Weigh Drastic Action To End Yugoslav Dissension

Continued from Page 1

While not refusing outright he has generally found some excuse for not doing so, or has acted on such a small scale as to be of little use.

The excuse he has usually advanced for lack of aggressiveness is that he is saving his forces for the moment when the Allies debark in the Balkans and that if he acts now the Germans will extirpate the Serb populations in his areas.

Nazi Aid by Chetniks

A second Allied complaint is that certain bands of so-called patriot Chetniks are believed to be collaborating actively with the Germans. One of these outfits is now operating in the Dinaric mountains near the city of Split (Spaleto) where they are said to have recently aided the Nazis in the latter's unsuccessful sixth offensive against Marshal Josip Broz's (Tito) Partisans. It is admitted that such bands probably have not been in direct touch with General Mihailovic for two years or more, but it is pointed out that the General has never once repudiated them.

The Allies have continued to grant recognition to General Mihailovic out of the hope that he would resume his former bold activity against the Germans and because he is the chosen representative of a Government still considered to be the legal spokesman for the Yugoslav people. For these reasons the Allies have refused so far to accede to the demands of the Partisans that General Mihailovic be dropped and they be recognized as the only representatives of national resistance.

The feeling here is that General Mihailovic has been given an adequate chance to prove he puts fighting the Germans above all other considerations and that he has failed to give satisfactory evidence of this. Partisan supporters here maintain that one of the main reasons why the Chetniks refuse to fight the Germans is because they want to conserve their strength for what they expect will be civil war in Yugoslavia once the country is free of the Nazis.

Some estimates now place the strength of the Partisans as 10 times that of the Mihailovic forces, although it is freely admitted that it is impossible to arrive at any exact estimates of the soldiers controlled by either side.

Nevertheless even Mihailovic spokesmen here admit off the record that most of the fighting going on in the country is being done by the Partisans.

For this reason Allied military leaders as distinct from diplomatic officials have been advocating for some time a more hard-boiled policy toward General Mihailovic and even greater co-operation with the Partisans. It looks as if such advocates may have just about won their battle.

Russia Waits

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Moscow Government's attitude toward the political situation in Yugoslavia became the subject of new speculation today following reports that the Russians had turned down a proposal by King Peter's Government in exile for a treaty of alliance and friendship.

A Reuters dispatch from Cairo said it had been learned unofficially there that King Peter's Premier, Dr. Bozhidar Purio, had transmitted the proposal to Moscow and that Premier Stalin had turned it aside with the reply:

"The time is not yet."

The London Sunday Observer also carried a similar article, which said Moscow was understood to have rejected the proposal with the statement that the Kremlin has no desire to interfere in Yugoslav internal affairs.

King Peter's exiled Government, now established in Cairo, has been disavowed by the Yugoslav Partisan leader, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), who is now bearing the brunt of the fighting against the Germans in his homeland and who has repeatedly accused the forces of Peter's War Minister, Gen. Draja Mihailovic, of aiding the Nazis.

The Sunday Observer's correspondent, who said the peace proposal was presented to the Kremlin by Stanoe Simich, Yugoslav Ambassador to Moscow, said also that a "puzzling censorship" at Cairo was delaying news on Yugoslav Cabinet changes.

'Floogle Street' Has GI Joe Stumbling Up a Blind Alley

Continued from Page 1

will bear down upon the unsuspecting newcomer.

"Are you happy in the service?" one asks confidentially.

Before the lone GI can answer the first soldier continues:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You're treated fine, get the best to eat—"

"How old are you anyway?" interrupts the second soldier pugnaciously. "Are you married?"

"What size hat do you wear?" asks the first soldier again. "Let me try it on."

"S-s-six and s-s-seven-eighths," says the first soldier in disgust.

"You go around saying you can play polo," the second chimes in. "How do you expect to make a decent living that way? Haven't you got a family at home that's proud of you?"

'What do you know about the overhead deer lines in Brazil?" asks the first.

"Who was the seventh President of the United States?" demands the second. "Come on, who was he?"

The victim hasn't had time to collect his thoughts or open his mouth.

"And you call yourself a soldier," exclaims the first contemptuously.

"Let's get out of here, we're in bad company," the second suggests. They stalk off, leaving the third GI completely confused.

"Floogle Street" was invented to fill in the dull stretches between now and the day those big gray transports sail for home, but already it has found its way into Army slang.

If an enlisted man is given a task to do which he guardedly regards as dizzy, he describes it to his buddies as a "Floogle Street" assignment, and says the guy who gave it to him is flying "Floogle Street."

So the language grows.

...only one bomber was lost"

Only ten American boys. Each one as fine as America can produce. Only ten.

Ten wouldn't mean anything to Hitler. In Germany a whole generation of boys has been "educated for death"—born and bred to be food for cannon, just as hogs and steers are grown in this country for the slaughter-house.

Ten wouldn't mean anything to the war lords of Japan. They're willing to fight a hundred years, and sacrifice their youth by the tens of millions.

But we don't feel like that in America.

When just one of our boys is lost, the nation mourns.

This isn't a military nation. Americans hate war. We hated it in the time of the American Revolution. We hated it during the Civil War. We hate it now. When we sacrifice the blood of our young men, it has to be for a better reason than conquest or military glory. We do not consider these things worth the life of a single doughboy.

When we send our boys out to fight, and perhaps to die, it is for one purpose, and only one: that America, and all it stands for, shall go on living.

The victory is sure. Let us never forget the cost at which it is being purchased. Let us not hold back a single dollar that will help to hasten the end. Let us remember that every week, every day, every hour we can shorten the war means the saving of just so many lives in our fighting forces.

Not once have they failed us. Let us not fail them.

. . . *Buy more War Bonds.*

Fanny Farmer / Candy Shops

ANNUAL *Report* TO THE PEOPLE OF

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND

As we plunge into the third year of war, with grim determination and an earnest hope that it will be the last . . . let us take a quick look at 1943 . . . a year of intense activity all along our lines . . . a year that offered a severe test to every man and woman on our railroad . . . a year that found our railroad an indispensable part of wartime America.

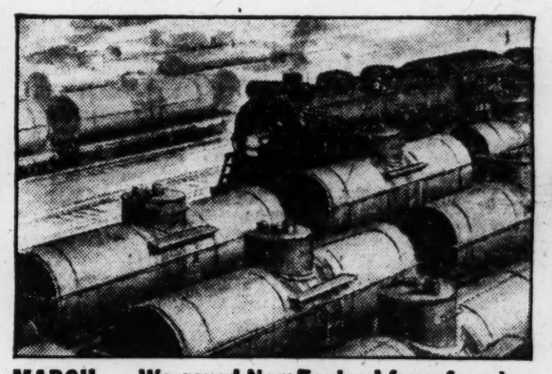
365 days and nights of thundering freight trains . . . fast passenger trains . . . long troop trains . . . tightly spaced commuter trains . . . moving with smooth precision—without congestion—without bottlenecks.

We realize this was not done without some inconvenience to our shippers and passengers. Trains were sometimes late . . . but we are rather proud of our on-time performance record. Trains were occasionally crowded . . . but we never knew of an instance where we were unable to take a passenger to his or her desired destination.

The magnitude of our operations during this war year is reflected in our financial statement, which shows the largest gross income in our history . . . and by the series of events which highlight the wartime activities of *a great railroad looking to the future.*

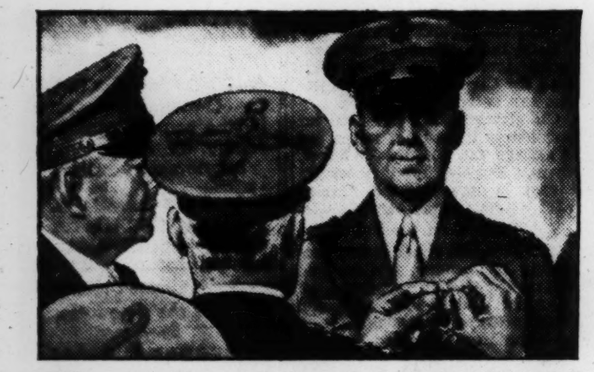
JANUARY . . . Twenty degrees below zero—and our 20 Diesel Electric Road Locomotives lived up to every claim made for them. We are proud to have been the first to use this new type of motive power, designed for both passenger and freight service. 20 more of these Diesel giants are now on order.

FEBRUARY . . . "The Kid in Upper 4" received nationwide acclaim—and a medal for conspicuous achievement in advertising. Requests poured in from industry—mothers and fathers—churches—Government—soldiers and sailors . . . for over 100,000 reprints—and they're still coming in.



MARCH . . . We saved New England from freezing . . . railroads carrying practically all of New England's fuel oil and gasoline—while U-boat packs prowled along the Atlantic coast. During March alone we handled nearly 19,500 cars, containing 182,000,000 gallons of petroleum products.

APRIL . . . 100% safety record during 60 years' service . . . earned a citation for John J. Hays of our operating department—one of 99 men with our railroad for over 50 years. And speaking of safety, almost 69,000,000 revenue passengers were carried in 1943, without a single fatality from a train accident.



MAY . . . Conspicuous bravery in action against the enemy won the coveted Silver Star medal for Major Ernest P. Foley, USMCR, formerly of our Electrical Engineering Department. Our records are rich with accounts of heroism and bravery among our 5130 employees now in military service.

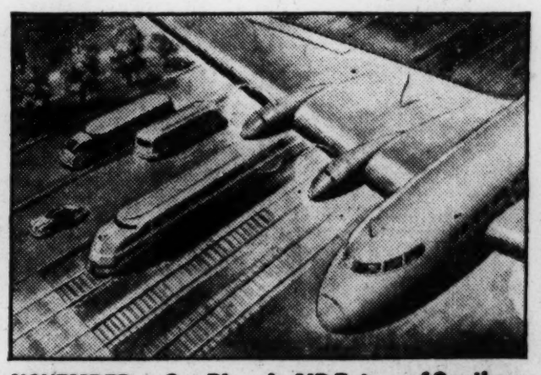
JUNE . . . 750,000 members of the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard were carried over our lines during this one month alone. This huge movement consisted of organized groups . . . as well as individual members of the armed forces traveling on furlough tickets.

JULY . . . Mother and father work side by side in our Electric Locomotive Shops, while Marine son William Grossjung fights in South Pacific. This typifies the growing activities of women on our railroad. Today 2766 women are working on the New Haven . . . 1000 more than a year ago.

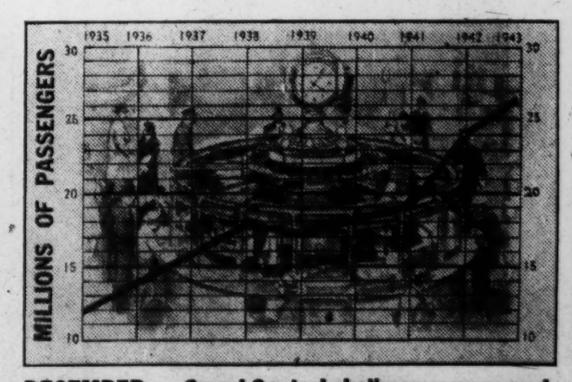
AUGUST . . . Miles of track relaid—re-ballasted—almost 29,000 tons of rail installed for the year—in spite of shortages of men and materials. It is only by constant inspection and careful maintenance, that our right-of-way is able to stand up under the strain and stress of wartime traffic.

SEPTEMBER . . . Exhibited, U. S. Army Hospital Train for the first time in U.S.A. Three-day tour through Southern New England resulted in an increase of $1,000,000 in our employees' payroll deductions for War Bonds . . . $1,000,000 subscribed by public. Total $2,000,000 for new Army Hospital Trains.

OCTOBER . . . 765 trains in a single day operated over our lines . . . 484 passenger trains filled with fighting men and civilians . . . 281 freight trains loaded with food, fuel, raw materials and new fighting equipment. Multiply these figures by 365 to total the wartime job New Haven is doing.



NOVEMBER . . . Our Place in AIR Future of Southern New England . . . First in series of advertisements urging a fair and equitable National Transportation Policy . . . setting forth a plan for a coordinated rail-air-highway transportation system . . . asking for right to participate in postwar aviation.



DECEMBER . . . Grand Central chalks up new record. In 1943 a total of 59,929,493 passengers passed through Grand Central Terminal, New York. 28,734,869 or nearly 48% were carried on New Haven trains. The chart shows increase in New Haven passengers using this jointly operated terminal.

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

SERVING NEW YORK AND THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT

Russia Debates Unprecedented $46,664,000,000 War Budget

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP)—The two councils of Russia's Parliament, the Supreme Soviet, went into separate sessions Jan. 29 to debate an unprecedented 245,600,000,000 ruble national budget for 1944, more than half of which is devoted to support of the war.

(The nominal value of the ruble is 19 cents which would make the new Russian budget approximately $46,664,000,000).

The Council of the Union heard a report from representatives of the individual Soviet republics endorsing the budget.

Claudia Nikolaieva, woman secretary of the trade unions and chairman of the Budget Committee, approved the expenditures but proposed an increased income of 4,010,000,000 rubles. She suggested this be done by a higher sales tax on fruit and water, the launching of a State loan a month earlier, and pressing the sale of national lottery tickets.

After adopting the budget the Supreme Soviet will consider a proposal to broaden the military and diplomatic powers of the individual republics and elect a new First Vice-Chairman of the Presidium to assist President Michael Kalinin.

The Council of the Union met during the morning and the Council of the Nationalities was called into an evening session, resuming normal parliamentary procedure for the first time since the German invasion.

The Allies Inn

Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast

1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Roosevelt's Note Felicitates Ramirez

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 31 (AP) — President Roosevelt has expressed his pleasure at Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis by sending a note to President Pedro Ramirez, the Foreign Office disclosed.

The text of the note:

"I desire to express to your excellency my pleasure on learning your Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan. It is especially gratifying to know that Argentina thus reaffirmed its intention to wholeheartedly collaborate in the defense of the continent."

Reductions that happen just twice each year!

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SALE!

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Special Group Stetson Shoes

GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
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The Second National does not follow a rigid practice of investing estate funds only in low-yield bonds. Security of principal is always an objective, but so are the beneficiaries' needs and the purposes for which the trust was created.

The Second National Bank
OF WASHINGTON

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Buy A BOND ★★ SEE THE

U. S. M. S. T. S.
AMERICAN MARINER
Municipal Fishermen's Pier
11th & Maine Ave. S.W.

Let's All Back the Attack is more than a slogan! **It's proof** to our fighting boys that YOU stand behind them . . . supporting them with every sacrifice you can make.

Your Bonds Buy Ships. Those ships will carry the goods your fighting men need. See the U. S. M. S. T. S. "AMERICAN MARINER," queen of the training fleet.

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F STREET, 7TH STREET, E STREET — NATIONAL 5100
"A Great Store in the Nation's Capital"
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH, 11TH F AND G STREETS — PHONE DISTRICT 5300

General Eisenhower says:

"WE WILL WIN THE EUROPEAN WAR IN 1944"

But he does add one big "if": "The only thing needed for us to win the European war in 1944 is for every man and woman, all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries, to do his or her full duty."

We Must Buy EXTRA War Bonds Now to Win the War in 1944
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK

Buy War Bonds at Our Victory Booth, First Floor; All Service Desks (Except the First Floor); Your Nearest Post Office, Bank or Building and Loan Association.

How Red Army Cut Siege Ring At Leningrad

Continued from Page 1

observation posts, and ammunition stores.

Rings of Trenches

Next came several rings of trenches with bunkers, blockhouses and pillboxes spaced at intervals of one to two hundred yards, and machine-gun nests in between so that fields of fire overlapped and there were no traps or blind spots.

One Soviet correspondent describes the blockhouses on the approaches to Pushkin [Tsarskoye Sewo] as "reinforced concrete structures with walls one meter thick. They remind one of the famous Finnish blockhouses in the Mannerheim Line. Each was equipped with four portable and one stationary machine-gun and well-stocked with ammunition and food."

As is their habit everywhere, the Germans built their defense systems around town and villages, turning buildings into bunkers, blockhouses, and pillboxes. Railway embankments were thus utilized—the main purpose of this was camouflage. For their strongpoint centers they invariably chose high ground.

The approaches to these strong points were strongly protected with antitank obstacles, barbed wire, spikes, and heavily lined with tank and antitank personnel mines.

Covered Broad Front

This broad, fortified zone extended from the shore of the Finnish Gulf, immediately west of Leningrad in a semicircle, within 10 miles of Lake Ladoga, northeast of Mga. The main strong points were centered around larger towns such as Krasnoye Selo, Uritsk (Ligovo), Pushkin, (Tsarskoye Sewo) Volodarskovo, and Gatchina, but every intervening height was also fortified.

The main batteries of siege guns shelling Leningrad were located at Uritsk which the Germans termed the "gateway to Leningrad," but other batteries were mounted elsewhere and in addition to stationary installations, armored trains, and big guns mounted on railway trucks operated on a rail network.

In order to reach such defenses, the Russians had to neutralize and destroy German firepower. The only possibility of doing this was to outdo the Germans in intensity and accuracy with their own firepower.

Accordingly, Gen. Leonid A. Sovorov, himself a veteran artilleryman, assembled what was probably the heaviest concentration of artillery in a narrow sector in any war. The barrage when it opened up must have made Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's redoubtable bombardment at El Alamein seems like a Fourth of July celebration.

Literally every gun available was trained on German positions, headquarters, and communication lines, including coastal artillery, and all the heavy guns of the Soviet Baltic Fleet with the battleship, October Revolution, in the lead. The Russians appear to have had complete control of the skies. And their divebombers, tank-busting Stormoviks and ground-strafing fighters gave the ground forces effective and indispensable support at every stage of the operations.

Britain's New Weapon

Associated Press

Men Against the Tank

Above: The "Projector-Infantry-Antitank" being fired from a prone position. Lower: A British soldier carries the new 33-pounder which may be effectively fired from the shoulder.

Newest British Tank-Buster Pierces Four Inches of Armor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—A 33-pound infantry weapon called the "Piat" which can pierce four inches of the finest armor plate with the power of a 75-millemeter gun has been knocking out German tanks and pillboxes in Italy for some time, the British Information Service disclosed yesterday.

This newest British tank buster, which is not to be confused with the famed American "Bazooka" although its purpose is similar, is easily carried by one man and can be brought into action in a few seconds. It fires a 2¾-pound bomb, but its weight is actually two pounds less than that of the old antitank rifle.

A spring mechanism ensures so light a recoil that the Piat can be fired from the shoulder. Infantrymen using it in that fashion, with the forepart of the weapon rested, have been trained to hit a moving tank at a range of 100 yards.

This weapon, called "Piat" from the initials of its official name, "projector infantry anti-tank," can fire a number of bombs in quick succession. With the butt placed on the ground to give elevation, German transport, machine-gun nests, and similar targets have been knocked out at ranges up to 350 yards.

Canadian troops have employed the "Piat" in tough, close fighting in Italy. One British division piled up an impressive record with it against pillboxes.

The British Ministry of Supply is producing the new weapon in quantity and the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply announced yesterday that at least one type of bomb will be manufactured in Canada. The Piat already has been introduced into Canadian training camps.

Aircraft Pads

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gun crews of American and other United Nations aircraft have been given added margins of safety through development of a new heating pad for machine guns and aerial cannon.

The United States Rubber Company in announcing the new device yesterday, said the pads—made of electricity-conductive rubber—prevent jamming of guns in subzero weather. The pads keep the guns at proper temperatures and ready for instant firing while on the ground of in flight.

U-Boat Captain Asks Victims About N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31 (AP)—A young German submarine captain who said he once lived in New York apparently was lonesome for the big city when he questioned members of the crew of an American ship his U-boat torpedoed and sank.

Luther Alexander, Radioman 3/c from Texas, told about it Jan. 28 at the New Orleans naval armed guard center.

When he and his mates took to lifeboats, Radioman Alexander related, the sub surfaced and came alongside, and the skipper gave them directions in good English.

"I think the guy was lonesome. He wanted to know what we had for Sunday dinner and asked us if we had enough food, water and medical supplies," Radioman Alexander said.

The American survivors were soon rescued by a Brazilian destroyer and treated "like kings," he recalled.

The U-boat commander said he had lived in New York until 1936, according to Radioman Alexander. He wanted to know how the war was going, how we got along with British sailors, and how things were in New York."

Delinquency Topic Of Canadian Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Amendment of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, so that interpretation of the word "child" will be any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 18 years, was asked in a resolution aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency presented to the Ontario Government following the recent annual meeting of the Provincial Council of Women here recently.

Other resolutions presented included a request for appointment of capable women on all committees set up on postwar reconstruction, also on welfare boards; immediate and adequate provision for wayward girls and training in useful occupations; reopening of residential schools for the deaf who have been scattered through ordinary schools since the closing of the Belleville institution; investigation of alleged hardships among old-age pensioners.

Sent back to local councils for further study were resolutions on the financial status of married women.

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SHIRT-COLLAR SUIT

Fine white chalk stripe on good grey wool fashioned with the decisive cut and tailoring that mark all these favorites from California. Slender skirt, well-fitting jacket finished with a casual shirt collar. Misses' sizes, $29.95.

Greenbrier Sports Shop, Fourth Floor

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Washington, D. C.

Hitler Omits War Record; Dilutes Threats

Mr. Williams was The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Berlin from the time of Hitler's accession to power until the beginning of the war. He has followed closely every detail of the Nazi leader's career.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 31—Hitler's speech on the eleventh anniversary of National Socialist acquisition of power probably was the emptiest and most dirge-like utterance which even the Führer has delivered.

It wasn't even an acount of his leadership during the past year, since it avoided all records, meerly confining itself to the Führer's well-known Weltanschauung (philsophy).

In earlier days whenever anything wasn't right in the Third Reich, Hitler's appeal was "Give me five years." Yesterday after 11 years control of Germany's destinies even Hitler's word-spinning couldn't produce more than a 20-minute oration significant not for what it said but for what it omitted.

What it said was practically a repetition of threadbare demagogical points of which even the Germans now are weary: Bolshevism is still Bogey No. 1 and Germany alone can save Europe, the issue is Germany's victory or Europe's annihilation.

Germany or Russia?

"There will be only one victor in this war and that will be either Germany of the U. S. S. R.," Hitler declared.

Yet in the next breath he said that despite the world's forces ranged against it Germany through this struggle would ultimately win the "greatest and most splendid victory of the German people."

His only justification for this statement was that victory is "a matter of faith and inner certainty to every National Socialist," and because "in accordance with the eternal law of Providence" it was inevitable that Germany should first suffer and then triumph.

Naturally the Jews and Britain were criticized as responsible for this war, but remarkable was exclusion of any reference to the "Versailles Diktat" which always has been one of the Führer's main points formerly.

One of the few new points—and it is not clear to what extent one can really make much of it—was reference not so much to German Herrenvolk as to the "National Socialist community" as the new center of all European self-preservation, which may be an attempt to unite those of Nazi outlook throughout Germany and satellite countries in efforts to overthrow Bolshevism.

All Bridges Burned

Two years ago Hitler still stood triumphantly talking about "my fight against the whole world" and was cheered to the echo. Yesterday he had no audience except the radio, and his fundamental theme was the same as that presented to German party leaders at a private meeting on Oct. 9 last year when he said, "the German people know that their existence is at stake in this struggle. The bridges behind them are burned. The only way left to them is the way forward." But with this difference, even the way forward may be getting narrower on every side following Allied victories in the east and west.

Gone are Hitler's rhetoric arrogance of past years, gone his challenges to allied leaders and armies to land on the continent and face the Nazi "impenetrable wall of steel."

In this speech there is the pessimism of the gambler who has played for the highest stakes, sees all trump cards lost and is left with only few useless cards to hang on to until his opponents choose to call his bluff.

Stalingrad Cited

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Free Germany Committee in Moscow directed a broadcast to Germany today on the eleventh anniversary of Adolf Hitler's accession to power, but commemorated the anniversary of the destruction of the German Sixth Army before Stalingrad instead of the rise of the Führer.

As reported by United States Government monitors, the Free Germany broadcast told the German people that Stalingrad represented the turning point of the war—militarily because it "exposed the exhaustion of German offensive power," politically because "the confidence of the satellite countries in Hitler was shaken," and morally because "the German homeland and the front began to doubt that the Germans would win the war."

"We survivors of Stalingrad," the German speaker said, "fulfill the legacy of our dead comrades of Stalingrad in showing you the way to life. Fight with us for a free and peaceful Germany. Then our opponents of today will not deny their assistance in rebuilding our country."

Not in Prison Camp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Marine Corporal Reid C. Chamberlain of El Cajone, Calif., was mistakenly listed as among Americans known to have escaped from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines.

The Navy, explaining, said yesterday that he actually escaped Corregidor on the day of surrender.

Berlin Under Allied Bombs; Repair Crews Ease Damage

Continued from Page 1

destroyed, and 60 to 70 per cent damaged.

Almost 2,000,000 persons have been made homeless and have been crowded in on their neighbors, housed in specially constructed barracks, or sent to East Prussia.

Inside the city proper nine railway stations have been smashed and three partially damaged. Only two remain intact.

In suburban Berlin, three railway stations have been destroyed, one slightly damaged, one half destroyed, and two undamaged.

But in spite of this the City continues to function with reasonable efficiency as the railroad and war transport center for north Germany and central Europe.

Rail Service Restored

Numerous rail lines have been knocked out in each of the great Allied raids, but they have been quickly restored to service.

In the record RAF attack on Nov. 26, 60 per cent of the City's transport facilities were put out of commission.

But by Christmas the transport system was almost 100 per cent restored, except for the line linking Uhlandstrasse and Warsauerbruecke, which has been abandoned because the entire surrounding area has been completely wrecked.

The most recent assault prior to the heavy attacks of the past weekend, knocked out 50 per cent of the Berlin transport network, but full service was restored in short order.

Here is how it is done:

Cheap materials are used and great forces of army and civilian engineers are kept in readiness to effect repairs the moment the raiders depart.

Railroad materials made in peacetime to last 20 years are now made to last two years with one-fifth the number of men and without safety precautions.

Utility Damage Repaired

To renew electrical appliances in a railway station or yard formerly cost 120,000 marks and a half year's work. Now it is done for 10,000 marks in one week's time.

The water supply is usually put in order in two or three days after an attack, although after one recent big assault water from a broken main on the corner of Altonaerstrasse and Brueckenallee spurted two stories high flooding the streets knee deep.

The electricity supply also begins functioning again soon after an attack.

Restoring gas service is more difficult, as the water gets into gas pipes and breaks are difficult to find.

After the November attacks many sections of Berlin were without gas for over a month. Now gas service again has been disturbed.

Since the last raid craftsmen needing gas have been unable to work. Restaurants are crowded as most apartments were equipped for gas cooking.

Subway Deep Laid

The Berlin subway [the Ubahn] has been less damaged than the city railway.

The subway is not as deep as the London Underground, but the tracks are sufficiently below the surface to escape damage by all but the heaviest bombs.

After the last attack the subway stopped running for a short time, but service has now been restored everywhere. Only at Wittenberg Platz was the roof of a subway station collapsed. A train parked there was trapped.

A few of Berlin's numerous canals remain undestroyed.

They have proved immensely useful immediately after raids until the City's trains and streetcars can be restored to service.

Old steamers formerly used for vacationers have been taken out of storage and used on the Spree, Havel, Dahme, and Löcknitz Rivers. In peacetime they carried 1,800,000 passengers yearly.

Soldiers on the Job

After the last attack it was surprising how many soldiers and SS men suddenly appeared on the scene, stacked their guns, and seized picks and shovels.

If anything untoward had occurred among the civil population they would have dropped their shovels and taken up their guns again.

These military and party labor groups are as stern in their own ranks as they are against the population. One SS man was shot for filling his pockets with cigars, another for biting into a sausage he had picked up in a butcher's shop.

The Berlin post is no longer reliable, although it is still functioning. Five per cent of packages do not arrive.

Berlin is a harder city to knock out than New York or London.

With a smaller population than both, it is spread over a larger area. In 1931, Berlin had a population of 4,000,000, New York 7,000,000, and London 4,390,000.

In 1927, Berlin had 35,000 acres, New York 33,000, and London 12,000.

Large Park Space

Hence less people have been killed in Berlin than in Germany's more crowded mediaeval cities with narrow streets such as Cologne, Schweinfurt, and Dusseldorf.

Forty-three per cent of the buildings are less than four stories high. There are about 700 acres of park space in the Capital, including 12 parks with more than 10 acres each. There also are 302 playgrounds and many canals and streams, around which there are open spaces.

Only one house in 50 caves in during a raid, trapping its residents in the cellar. Most houses, except those receiving direct hits, burned, permitting the people to escape.

The clothing of the inhabitants does not catch fire in the streets due to the heat as frequently as in other bombed cities.

All persons actively engaged in vital work for the war effort are forced to remain in the City, and all available manpower and raw materials are thrown into the task of keeping vital functions going, rebuilding factories, transporting vital machines to underground plants or to Czechoslovakia.

The extent of this task is seen in the fact that Berlin has more than 15,000 metal plants employing over 400,000 men, about the size of the Swiss Army.

'Honorable Duty'

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Nazi press, plainly reflecting the effectiveness of the latest RAF attacks on Berlin, demanded yesterday that workers return to the factories on time after air raids as an "honorable duty."

Referring to the "Berlin front sector," newspapers arriving here said that no one, man, woman, young or aged, could use the excuse that blocked streets or absence of street cars kept them from arriving at work on time.

Other indications that the RAF's Thursday and Friday night attacks had hit hard were Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' announcement of extra rations usually ordered after very severe raids—and a new vituperative campaign against American and British fliers.

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A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century

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Vandenberg Says—Hull Denies U. S. Not Told of War Menace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has asserted that prior to Pearl Harbor Congress and the country were not properly informed about the "realities that were sweeping us toward inevitable war"—a statement promptly challenged by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Mr. Hull and Senator Vandenberg appeared Jan. 29 on the last of four NBC radiocasts, "The State Department Speaks." Both used prepared statements.

Senator Vandenberg declared he was sure that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was not "one-tenth as much of a surprise to the President and the State Department as it was to the House and Senate and the country."

Mr. Hull replied that the "tragedy of our pre-Pearl Harbor situation" was not the result of a lack of warning about approaching dangers.

"The President and I, and other responsible officials," said Mr. Hull, "did everything we could by utterance and acts to make clear and emphasize these growing dangers. If these repeated warnings failed to impress some of our people, I can only explain such failure by the fact that during that period, too many of our people profoundly believed that no serious danger from foreign wars did or could threaten this country, and that about all the nation had to do to keep out of war was to stay at home and mind its own business."

Prison Slavery

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (AP)—A life of cruel slavery was the fate of most of the 6,500 American soldiers held in the Japanese military prison near Cabanatuan when I left the Philippines as a repatriate last September.

The same cruelties dominated the lives of about 400 other Americans held in a schoolhouse at Pasay, suburb of Manila, after they had slaved all day at Nichols Airfield and on the roads in that area.

Eyewitnesses of the Bataan surrender, and events in the Cabanatuan camp told me their stories while I was in the civilian prison Camp at Santo Tomas, Manila.

[Mr. Cronin, who had been Associated Press Bureau Chief in Manila, was interned at the Santo Tomas camp for civilians from January, 1942, until repatriated in September. Serving on the camp's self-government committee, he was able to maintain contacts with the outside.]

"At the outset, our soldiers were herded behind barbed wire and left in open fields at Camp. No. 1 to face the tropical sun and rain. The wounded who were dragged along from Bataan, were given little care," he said.

"The list of fatalities at Cabanatuan alone totaled around 4,000 at the time I left the Philippines."

Hospital Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two unofficial Army and Navy service publications, the Register and the Journal, denounced Axis ruthlessness as exposed in the report on Japanese atrocities and in a Berlin announcement that Japan no longer would respect hospital ships.

The Register asserted that the Japanese "are capable of any crime and must be treated as common outlaws." The atrocity report, the Register said, "shows conclusively what this country must expect from barbarians."

The Journal declared that "the Japanese announcement that hospital ships no longer would be respected is in accordance with the policy of savagery that brutal nation has been pursuing. The announcement was made through Berlin, and naturally so, in view of the German sinking of one and the damaging of two other mercy vessels in Italian waters. . . . Both enemies are ruthless, both will stop at nothing in their desperate attempt to avert defeat."

Tokyo Replies

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The only Japanese reaction so far to charges in the United States of Nipponese atrocities against war prisoners has been a Tokyo radiocast terming them "a mere recurrence of the enemy's vicious propaganda" the Office of War Information reported.

The radiocast declared that "competent military quarters" in Tokyo replied to the announcements with charges of "bestial acts of terrorism and inhumanity repeatedly perpetrated by the enemy," including alleged American attacks on hospital ships.

Tokyo, in another radiocast recorded by United States Government monitors, urged Americans to join "a peace for the world club," and said prisoners in internment camps were "lonely."

Postwar Curb Due

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The American Government's determination to impose a just but pitiless peace on Japan has been strengthened and hardened by the enemy's ruthless treatment of prisoners, it was learned today, and some ranking authorities are advocating a three-point program to strip the Japanese of their economic ability ever to make war again.

Main points of this program are:

1. Depriving the Japanese of all heavy industries which can be converted readily to munitions production.

2. Permit them to operate no merchant marine or commercial air fleets and to possess no ships larger than 1,000 tons capacity. This would limit their seafaring activities to fishing and small-scale trading.

3. Allow them to engage fully in the farming necessary to support their population.

Beyond these purely economic measures lie, of course, the postwar measures regarding Japan on which the United States already has agreed with its allies in the Pacific and Asia. These are to strip the Japanese of their whole empire of conquest built up through half a century of aggression and to punish war criminals such as those military officials responsible for the atrocities inflicted on American prisoners in the Philippines.

Wickard Sees Food Situation Worse for Both Sides in 1944

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, last night pictured 1944 as likely to be a year of increasing food difficulties for both sides in the war, but with the United Nations as a whole facing somewhat better prospects than the Axis nations, particularly Germany.

Secretary Wickard, in an annual report covering activities of the Agriculture Department and the War Food Administration, said the United States may be confronted by a tighter supply situation because production has about reached the top limit while overseas demands are increasing.

The situation elsewhere was outlined as follows:

Great Britain—With domestic production greatly increased and the oceanic shipping situation improved, that country should be in a position to support its present standards of nutrition.

Russia—Millions of civilians face "actual starvation." Food for noncombatants has been cut to the barest minimum with black bread the main food and meat available only on rare occasions.

Germany—The situation is considerably better than it was in the comparable period of World War I, but a downward trend from the earlier years of this war has been "clearly apparent for some time."

German-occupied Europe—Conditions have deteriorated further, except in Greece, where a slight improvement from the famine conditions of 1942 was noted. Reductions in supplies reflect smaller imports, reduced production and German seizures.

Japan—Considered in terms of the territory it dominates, the Japanese Empire is in "a favorable food situation." A continuation of this situation is conditioned largely upon Japan's ability to transport products from distant territories.

China—A reduction in production due to war disruptions and ruthless requisitioning of food by the Japanese have resulted in "hunger and famine in many parts of China."

The world food situation in general is characterized, Secretary Wickard said, by a scarcity of animal-protein foods, particularly meat and dairy products. This, he said, is in spite of the fact that 1943 production in the Americas and in the United Kingdom and the Dominions was at a record level.

"In areas now accessible to the United Nations, except for Russia, the total food production and transportation facilities seem adequate to meet the present consumption needs.

"But because of growing needs for our armed forces and for liberated areas and the pressure of a large civilian purchasing power, 1944 may be characterized by greater scarcities for some foods than was 1943," he said.

Analyzing this country's situation, the Secretary said it seems probable that the level of total production we can expect in 1944, with normal yields, will be close to the maximum under wartime conditions and that only minor changes will develop for the remainder of the war period.

"Food requirements, however, will continue to rise," he said. "Tentative estimates for 1944 and 1945 indicate large increases in the requirements over 1943 supplies."

The increased demands will require, Secretary Wickard said, further modification of the food production pattern from livestock products to crops that can be used directly for human consumption, such as cereals, beans, peas, soybeans, and vegetables.

"In livestock numbers and production the prospect is clear," he asserted. "It is simply not possible, under any feed-production program that might be adopted, to maintain the present livestock population. Undoubtedly the greatest reduction will take place in hogs."

Editors Honor William A. White

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31 (AP)—Posthumous award of a gold medal in recognition of the great contribution to journalism by William Allen White, noted Emporia, Kan., editor who, passed on Jan. 29, will be made at the April meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Roy A. Roberts, President of the Society and Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, said the award—first of its kind voted by the Society—had been planned as a surprise. Mrs. White knew of it, however, and because of his condition informed her husband.

Mr. White served 20 years as a Director of the Society and was its President in 1938.

Argentine Envoy

Associated Press

Adrian C. Escobar

Argentina's new Ambassador to the United States paused in Miami, Fla., today on his way to Washington. Questioned by newspapermen, he said Argentina was ready to take action should Axis powers attempt reprisals as a result of the diplomatic break. He declared the step was popular at home.

Lehman Names Woman Head Of UNRRA Welfare Division

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Encouraged by women's groups, especially the American Association of University Women, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has appointed Miss Craig McGeachy, former First Secretary of the British Embassy, to head UNRRA's Welfare Division.

Miss McGeachey's new job is a big one, the first in the new international organization to go to a woman.

She will work with welfare organizations and private relief groups set up to administer relief in all the liberated nations after the war. While the agencies will as far as possible be run by their local governments, UNRRA policies formulated at Atlantic City, N. J., in November provide that "continuous co-operation be maintained and information exchanged" between the various governments and Miss McGeachy's Office in Washington. Special attention will be given to welfare services for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged and disabled.

To advise her in her new job, Miss McGeachy will have the services of a technical committee.

Born in Canada, educated in Paris, member of the Secretariat at the League of Nations and more recently the highest woman in the British Diplomatic Corps, Miss McGeachy has the international background for her new job.

One of her first assignments at the British Embassy when she came here in 1940 was to explain to Americans why the British could not allow the economic blockade to permit food to be shipped to European civilians.

Two years later Miss McGeachy was named First Secretary of the British Embassy, highest post ever held by a woman in the British diplomatic Corps. She has resigned this position to join UNRRA.

Since coming to the United States, Miss McGeachy has become an important ambassador of good will between British and American women. Each year she has traveled across the Atlantic to carry news of what women are thinking and doing on both sides.

Blonde, feminine and a tireless hostess, the only thing about Miss McGeachy to get acquainted with is her name which is Scotch. She pronounces it McGay-hee.

Wins Press Award

Miss K. Jane Bedell

Awarded the Woman's Press Club of New York annual scholarship for 1944. Miss Bedell is a student in the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University. The award was made at a special meeting of the Club at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. The scholarship, granted to women students whose homes are in the metropolitan area, carries with it a check for $175.

Movie Check Helps Swell 'March of Dimes' Fund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt got a $240,000 anniversary present yesterday to help combat infantile paralysis.

The check, representing most of the American net profits of the motion picture "Forever and a Day," was presented at the President's anniversary party by Lady Hardwicke, on behalf of her husband, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who represented the committee of artists of British origin who promoted the picture.

In a national broadcast Saturday thanking contributors, President Roosevelt also supported the War Bond drive, saying that the outpouring of American dollars in the Fourth War Loan campaign will serve notice that "We Americans are irrevocably united in determination to end this war as quickly as possible in the unconditional surrender of our enemies."

The big check was turned over to Basil O'Connor, President of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Lady Hardwicke was accompanied by Roland Young, Brian Aherne and N. Peter Rathvon, President of RKO, who financed and produced the movie.

The committee of artists contributed their services in making "Forever and a Day" as an expression of their appreciation of contributions made in this country to British charities and of hospitality shown them here.

Executive heads of every major studio in Hollywood, 78 screen stars, seven leading directors and producers and 21 writers had a part in making the picture.

The movie delegation was among guests at the President's luncheon in the White House.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt had invited Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway to the "cuff link" dinner at the White House Saturday night—that intimate family affair that has been held each year since 1921 to observe the President's anniversary.

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The Home Forum

Where Is He?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question, "Where is he?" echoes in countless hearts as families in many lands wait for news of loved ones serving on distant battle lines. The desire is deep to comfort those who must answer, "We do not know where he is." And we can comfort them! The touch of pure love comforts. Human affection, if pure and unselfed, is close to the Father; it never is sent forth in vain.

A long time ago an anxious young mother, accompanied by her husband and friends, must have asked this question concerning a missing boy, then about twelve years old. A day out on their return journey from Jerusalem were Mary and Joseph and their friends and relatives. The whole company had been attending the feast of the Passover at Jerusalem. No doubt it was the first time the boy Jesus had attended the feast, since it was not customary to take children until they had reached the age of twelve. For a day he was not missed. Mary and Joseph thought he was with kinsfolk of the company. When it became evident that he was not with them, they turned back to Jerusalem to search for him. Jesus was found in the temple with wise and learned men, asking and answering questions! The story is familiar and the picture inspiring. To those who sought him he replied in words that must ring in the hearts of every God-loving mother and son in these troublous times: "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" (Luke 2:49).

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Those who are fighting for the freedom of the world today are also about their Father's business. The Master worked for freedom and universal brotherhood, and he repeatedly declared that he did the work of his Father. He said, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day" (John 9:4). His work was to bring the light of spiritual understanding to mankind. Health, freedom, peace, purity, and joy were his gifts to humanity. No thought of a superior race or nation clouded his vision. He lifted up a standard for all people. We, too, must work the works of the Father in showing deep and active concern for the welfare of all races and nations. We must have a willingness to work for a widening of opportunity for mankind, and we must be alert in working and praying for spiritual freedom for everyone.

The global location of an individual makes no real difference with his work or with him. Wherever he is, there is God. God does not measure location and distance by mortal standards. "In the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), is where man lives. Regardless of mortal mind's placement, man is a dweller in eternal harmony. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 189): "The Scriptures declare Life to be the infinite I AM,—not a dweller in matter. For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death."

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Many are helped in proving their whereabouts as children of God by mentally declaring that nothing can prevent them from being conscious of dwelling in God's presence. They confidently affirm that wherever their duty takes them, there God is, and never can they be outside of Love's care and its satisfying companionship.

Anyone can find himself—his real nature as the child of God—and prove that this true sense of self brings increased harmony into daily experience. A young soldier recently had such an experience. He was in a camp far from home and so overwhelmed with homesickness that his superior officers feared to permit him to leave camp. For many weeks he had had no leave. The Christian Science Wartime Minister, noting his need, asked permission to take him to his own home for a week end.

During his visit opportunity was found to explain to him something of the spiritual concept of home. He learned that home is where God is, and since God is everywhere, man is never away from home. Soon he was earnestly studying the Bible, and reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. In a few weeks his attitude had greatly changed. The change was recognized by his superiors, and he was given a furlough so that he could visit his home. The cure was complete.

All who look deep into reality and see perfect God and perfect man, gain a measure of self-knowledge that is invaluable in demonstrating harmony in daily experience. Dwelling in the eternal Mind, they find themselves directed by divine intelligence, conscious of satisfying companionship, and continually expressing health, joy, and freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CUTTING": *A Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton*

CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS have shown a good deal of skill in reviving the old art of wood-engraving. The medium is rewarding to the artist who feels the expressive qualities of the material. It requires patience and planning. It never yields to dramatic or cursory treatment. The engraver must be watchful and responsible, evolving the pattern through delicate gradations or through firm, audacious delineation. It is an art of black and white, and yet there need be no feeling of limitation of means; for the apt and imaginative wood-engraver can impart a rich tonal quality paralleling the moods of color.

In this wood-engraving by Miss Clare Leighton, we note her reflective handling. She maintains a balance between technical responsibilities and poetic evocation. The sturdy tree, in this moment of cleavage, is still straight and commanding; and those who bend to the task seem somehow a lesser part of a greater picture. The mounting curves of the terrain carry through the background the arched motive of design emphasized in the foreground. As if to enunciate the verticality of the cut tree, all other trees in the woods bend to left and right.

Clare Leighton is a British graphic artist, now a member of the faculty of fine arts at Duke University. She has published a great many wood-engravings and has also made illustrations for novels, among them "The Return of the Native," "Wuthering Heights" and "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." She was once a student at the Slade School and is a member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers.

This print was made in 1931 and is one of a series of Lumber Camp subjects. It is now being exhibited in a display of Miss Leighton's graphic art at the Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts.

DOROTHY ADLOW

One of Them

"'SCUSE ME, but Ah'd lak to ask sumpin'."

Imogene had emptied the huge clothes-basket of its neatly-ironed and folded garments and had set it back again on the small express-wagon that had brought it up our hill. Now she stood, shy and hesitant, on the sidewalk while her solemn little brother stared at us both as he always did, without sound or movement.

She and I had never had much to say to each other, although we sat in opposite seats in the same classroom. For one thing, I was a stranger in the town and not yet sure of my ground, perhaps because I had never been to a public school before. Imogene's mother had been doing our washing for weeks, but that hadn't made any difference. In Miss Guptill's room, we were all pupils together—Greek and Armenian and American and Negro alike.

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I saw that Imogene must be excited about something, because she had gone back to the softly slurred southern accents she tried so hard not to use in class. Her tightly-braided pigtails stuck out straight from her head, too, and her dark cheeks shone like copper satin. Imogene was a good scholar, particularly in arithmetic, which gave me a good deal of trouble. To be questioned by her so shyly made me feel good, a little superior, in fact.

"Well," I said, "what is it you want to know?"

She swallowed and came nearer.

"That so'jer," she said, "the one that fit in the war. Could you p'int him out, so's I could see him for my ownself?"

The soldier. For the moment, I couldn't think whom she meant. And then, suddenly, I remembered last week and the history lesson.

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Up to then, I had thought history even duller than arithmetic. There were dates to be learned, and names and a good deal about Acts of Congress and elections and the development of the country and events leading up to wars and the wars themselves. No one would have wanted to read our history book for its own sake; but pupils like Imogene, who were good at dates, did very well. Miss Guptill knew every one, from way back, and made us recite them as often as possible.

On Tuesday, though, it was not like a recitation at all. We had a substitute teacher that day, who had ideas of her own about teaching. When she came into class, she said: "Close your books. We won't need them this morning." And then she began to tell us about history.

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"It's really a story," she said, "about the people who once lived in this town and in other towns and cities you've never seen. I want you to imagine you knew them, because all these things we have been reading about are things they did, or that happened to them. And some of these people are still alive. They are living bits of history walking about. You may see them every day! And, if you ask them, they will probably tell you of history that they actually saw happening and took part in."

We began to think then and wonder who they could be. There were quite a number, it appeared. Hands were waving all over the room and in a minute or two everyone wanted to talk at once. Before long, I had to think of old Mr. MacNair because he had been in the thick of things. I told them about him.

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He was the little gray man next door, who grew flowers and walked about the hill as if he had a long distance to go and must march swingingly every step of the way. And he was lonely. Almost every day, he would find some excuse to come across our hedge and talk to Mother, even when she was busy with housework. I couldn't see why he should have been lonely. He had a wife and a son, but the son was almost never at home and Mother said his wife was probably tired of listening to his talk about Hill and Hancock and Meade and the rest of it. Mother was a *new ear*. If the kitchen table was clear, he would cover it with forks and spoons and sprinklings of salt to show where the troops were on Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. He would squint and stare as if he could see them all again, as plain as day. And, at certain points in his stories, he would tramp up and down the room waving his arms and shouting orders, just as the captains and generals must have done.

None of it was particularly interesting to me. It got tiresome after the first day or two. I thought Mr. MacNair rather queer and I knew that he bothered Mother, although she was too kind-hearted ever to say so or let him know in any way. At first, when I stood up in class and began to speak, I felt as if the man I was talking about wasn't Mr. MacNair at all, but someone I had invented. Maybe it was because I hadn't really seen him before; but, strangely enough, I did then. He began to change, to put on flesh and color. He became a real person, A living man who had fought at Gettysburg.

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I took Imogene around to the back of the house and there he was, bending over his lilies and geraniums, the same little gray man, but somehow different. I was holding Imogene's damp little hand and I felt it quiver in mine as we looked. Why he had fought in that war I could not tell. Perhaps to save the Union, perhaps to free the slaves, perhaps because he had been swept into it along with thousands of others who didn't quite understand what it was all about, but thought it must be the right thing to do. Yet to Imogene, and to me, too, he had become a kind of symbol.

She turned to her sad-eyed little brother.

"Look yo' fill," she commanded in a shaky whisper. "There's others, too, but he fit to make us free. He was one of them."

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Iceland's Song

Hear the geysers in the highlands,
Hear the swans among the islands:
That is Iceland's song.
Streams through rocky channels sweeping,
Falls through narrow gorges leaping:
That is Iceland's song.

Song birds 'round the shores abounding,
Lofty cliff and cave resounding:
That is Iceland's song.
Roaring breakers shoreward crashing,
Rushing winds like spirits flashing:
That is Iceland's song.

Deep within my bosom's keeping,
Rest these sounds of nature sleeping,
That is Iceland's own.
Breathes through every great emotion
Joy, or sorrow's troubled ocean
Iceland's softest tone.

—GRÍMUR THOMSEN, translated by JAKOBINA JOHNSON, in "Icelandic Poems and Stories," edited by RICHARD BECK. (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.)

Hvar er hann?

þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

SPURNINGIN: "Hvar er hann?" endurómar í ótal hjörtum, því að fjölskyldur í mörgum löndum biða eftir að frjetta frá ástvinum, sem eru í herþjónustu á fjarlægum vígstöðvum. Þráin er heit að hugga þá, sem verða að svara: "Vjer vitum ekki hvar hann er". Og vjer getum huggað þá! Neisti af hreinum kærleika huggar. Mannleg ástúð er nátengd Föðurnum ef hún er hrein og óeigingjörn, hún fer aldrei erindisleysu.

Fyrir löngu síðan, þegar ung og áhyggjufull móðir var á ferð með eiginmanni og vinum þeirra, hlýtur hún að hafa spurt þessarar spurningar viðvíkjandi týndum dreng, sem þá var hjer um bil tólf ára gamall. Eina dagleið heimleiðis frá Jerúsalem voru þau þá María og Jósef, ásamt kunningjum þeirra og frændum. Allur hópurinn hafði sótt páskahátíðina í Jerúsalem. Það var án efa í fyrsta sinn, sem drengurinn Jesús hafði sótt hátíðina, því að það var ekki siður að taka börn með sjer, þar til þau hefðu náð tólf ára aldri. Fyrsta daginn var hans ekki saknað. María og Jósef hugðu hann vera með frændum samferðafólksins. Þegar það varð augljóst, að hann var ekki með þeim, sneru þau til baka til Jerúsalem og leituðu hans. Þau fundu Jesúm í helgidóminum, meðal vitringa og lærimeistara, spyrjandi og svarandi spurningum! Sú saga er kunn, og myndin áhrifarik. Hann svaraði þeim, sem leituðu hans, með orðum, sem hljóta að óma í hjarta hverrar guðelskandi móður og sonar á þessum hættutímum: "Hvers vegna voru þið að leita að mér? Vissuð þið ekki, að mér ber að vera í því, sem míns föður er?" (Lúkas 2:49).

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Þeir, sem eru að berjast fyrir frelsi heimsins nú á dögum, eru einnig að gjöra verk Föðurins. Meistarinn vann að frelsi og alheimsbræðralagi, og hann marglýsti því yfir, að hann ynni verk Föðurins. Hann sagði: "Oss ber að vinna verk þess er sendi mig, meðan dagur er" (Jóhannes 9:4). Verk hans var að færa mannkyninu ljós andlegs skilnings. Heilbrigði, frelsi, friður, sakleysi og gleði voru gjafir hans til mannkynsins. Engin hugarhræring um yfirburðakynþátt eða þjóð dró ský fyrir sjónir hans. Hann hóf upp merki fyrir alla. Vjer eigum einnig að vinna verk Föðurins, með því að sýna í verkinu djúpsæjan áhuga fyrir velferð allra kynþátta og þjóða. Vjer verðum að sýna vilja á því að vinna að auknum tækifærum fyrir mannkynið, og vjer verðum að vera á varðbergi með starfi og bænum um andlegt frelsi fyrir hvern einasta mann.

Raunverulega skiftir það engu hvar á hnettinum maður er, hvorki hvað snertir hann sjálfan nje starf hans. Hvar sem hann er, þar er Guð. Guð mælir ekki staði nje fjarlægðir á mannlegan mælikvarða. Hver maður dvelur "í skjóli hins hæsta" (Sálmarnir 91:1). Maðurinn er íbúi eilífs samræmis án tillits til dvalarstaðar hins dauðlega hugar. Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda, kemst svo að orði í *Miscellaneous Writings* (bls. 189): "Ritningarnar skýra frá, að Lífið sje hið óendanlega JEG ER—en ekki íbúi efnis. Þekkingin á Lífinu, það er Guði, hinu eilíflega góða, sú þekking gerir manninum ekki aðeins fært að skynja eigin tilveru, heldur veitir hún honum að förunaut meðvitundina um andlegan kraft, sem yfirgnæfir efnið og eyðir synd, sjúkdómi og dauða"

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Það hjálpar mörgum til að sanna guðsbarns afstöðu sína, að lýsa því yfir með sjálfum sjer, að ekkert geti aftrað þeim frá að finna að þeir lifa í návist Guðs. Með trúnaðartrausti staðhæfa þeir, að hvert sem skyldan kallar þá, þar er Guð, og að aldrei geti þeir farið á mis við umhyggju Kærleikans og hans fullnægjandi samfjelag.

Hver maður getur fundið sjálfan sig—hið raunverulega guðsbarns eðli sitt—og sannað það, að þessi rjetta sjálfsvitund flytur hversdagslífinu aukið samræmi. Ungur hermaður komst nýlega að raun um þetta. Hann var í herbúðum fjærri heimili sínu, og var svo yfirbugaður af heimþrá, að yfirforingjar hans þorðu ekki að gefa honum leyfi að fara burt úr herbúðunum. Í margar vikur hafði hann ekki fengið heimfararleyfi. Herprestur Kristilegra Vísinda, sem tók eftir ástandi hans, sótti um leyfi að taka hann heim með sjer um helgi.

Meðan á heimsókninni stóð, gafst tækifæri til að útlista að nokkru fyrir honum hina andlegu hugmynd um heimili. Honum var kennt, að heimilið er þar, sem Guð er, og þar eð Guð er allstaðar, er maðurinn aldrei að heiman. Bráðlega fór hann fyrir alvöru að iðka Biblíunám og lesa *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, eftir frú Eddy. Eftir nokkrar vikur hafði afstaða hans tekið miklum stakkaskiptum. Yfirforingjar hans tóku eftir hugarfarsbreytingu hans og gáfu honum heimfararleyfi. Það hafði algjörlega tekist að lækna hann.

Allir þeir, sem djúpsæir eru á raunveruleikann og sjá fullkominn Guð og fullkominn mann, eignast mælikvarða á eiginþekkingu sem er ómetanlegur, þegar sýna á samræmi í daglegu lífi. Þeir dvelja í hinum eilífa Huga og finna handleiðslu guðlegrar vizku, og guðlegt samfjelag sem öllu fullnægir, og framkoma þeirra ber ávalt vott um heilbrigði, gleði og frelsi.

7:00 A. M. Shift—Winter

A boundless sapphire canopy,
Bedecked with fiery gold stars,
And a smooth curve of moon,
Rightly honors these early travelers.

MARGARET WATROUS

The Great American Virtue

OUR POETS SALUTE the glory of their country as it is,—and much is revealed to them that is hidden from the ordinary mortal. Yet, truly, do they not sing rather of tomorrow's hopes than of today's achievements? We may be all their inspiration reveals: but when their dreams come true, will not the miracle prove to have been one of faith and courage alone?

For this is the great American virtue, this the American Dream: faith in our mastery of the future. This, with our passionate love of country, is what gives us courage. . . . But our faith will not betray us. We are free in fact. We are free from the clinging hand of tradition, in love with new ideas, new methods, fresh techniques; we are resourceful; we have a native ingenuity which helps us to adjust ourselves rapidly to new conditions; and for all our wastefulness and inefficiency, we have a tenacious and healthy determination never to quit a job till it is done.

We are free, and we are equal,—all of us. If this little word means anything, it means that in every smallest corner of the land there is a man ready to meet his duty and his opportunity, and to fill the place of the irreplaceable man above him. We have no peasant class, with its stout virtues and limitations. . . . We have no servant class, nor any master stock. We have only a free people able as individuals to greet the unforeseen, and deal with it in the way of free men. That is equality.

Faith is our talisman; it has many facets. Of them all the one that shines with the steadiest light is human friendliness. . . . A sheepherder leans on his stick, the prairie sweeping away before him; a roadside shopkeeper peddles the great native staples—five gallons of gas and a hot-dog; a tourist sits on a log in the shade of a mighty stand of Sequoias; here a Vermont farmhand sweats on his sun-drenched hillside farm, and there a mountain man rests on the roof of the world to swing his eye over the savage white convulsion of the Rocky Mountains: wherever you find him, you, a perfect stranger, will find him simple, friendly, original, and . . . ready to go out of his way to do you a favor—or even have you in to meet the folks. He can afford to be hospitable: he is a free man, therefore unafraid. Though he may lack the peasant's fierce love of his land—he's too much of a migratory critter for that—he is his own master: where he pitches his shack he's the boss, and you, the man passing through, are his friend.

There's a new look in his eye today, and a new feeling in his heart. He is learning to see his country as a whole, beginning to understand the size of the job ahead of him, and buckling down to it. He's got what it takes and he knows it. . . . All men are brave. Our generation of the world is perhaps the first to learn that courage is the commonest human virtue. All lands are fair. But the matchless beauty of our own land we now see in a new and clearer light; now, when we are learning to forget ourselves.—From the Introduction to "Fair Is Our Land," by DONALD MOFFAT. Designed and edited by SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. (New York: Hostings House.)

On Horseback Through Iceland

I MUST SAY that my enjoyment of the long ride to Krísuvik was very great. The wild, impressive scenery, the lakes, the precipices, and the lava fields suggested so much. Everything seemed so weird and so ancient, and yet so new to me. Without a symptom of a tree or shrub, the rolling downs, covered with half-withered grass, stretched away for miles, varied with bogs and quickmoss; whilst in the far distance stood out range above range of rugged hills enveloped in a deep blue haze. Every now and then we came across great lava fields, and here the riding was very rough. It had a most curious appearance, having evidently burst upon the country like water, and had cracked and cooled in most extraordinary shapes.

Such a piece of desolation I have seldom seen, the only living things we saw being ptarmigan, plovers, and ravens. The latter were very plentiful. . . .

The long range of fantastic hills, though by no means picturesque, are well worth seeing. Not a blade of grass grows upon them, everything like vegetation ceasing as you ascend out of the válley. From cleft after cleft in the rocks jets of steam are constantly issuing, and streams of hot sulphur slide greasily down the barren hillsides. Towards the south are two very curious lakes, sisters, they lie side by side: Gestravatn (Guest Water) and Gröenavatn (Green Water). The first is of a cold grey tone; the second, though only two hundred yards distant, is the most beautiful emerald green I ever saw. I cannot account for the difference. . . .

When our meal was over I strolled out upon the neighboring hill, and was gratified by my first view of Hekla, backed up by the glaciers in the extreme distance. The country looked fine and bold. Grassy downs, choked with lava boulders, and long districts of arid and black sand, here and there rugged crags jutted upwards to the sky, the whole enveloped in that peculiar mystery which pervades an Iceland night in midsummer. I looked at my watch, it was eleven, and yet I could see the snow-peaks more than sixty miles away. . . .

The kindness of these Icelanders may read like romance, but it is strictly true. I am quite aware that when Englishmen travel in parties, and keep (as they invariably do) exclusively to themselves, rarely taking the trouble to exchange a word with a native, that for a little assistance or lodging, they have to pay a fair price. With me it was utterly different; they saw that I was alone, with no stores, but one man, and three horses; and they treated me like a prince.—From "Six Weeks in the Saddle: a Painter's Journal in Iceland," by S. E. WALLER. (1874).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944

Attack on 'Japan's Fortress' as Well as Europe Urged by Chinese Press

Dies Disclosure Exposes Decade of Japanese Plots

Report declares that Japan through its consuls and supposedly inoffensive societies set up a state within a state wherein all Japanese in America were forced to give allegiance to the Mikado.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—For at least ten years prior to Pearl Harbor Japan carried on espionage and sabotage in the United States through seemingly inoffensive social, commercial and cultural groups, the Dies Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities reported over the week end.

The result of a long investigation carried out on the West Coast by Committee agents, the report charges the Black Dragon Society, a Tokyo-directed organization of terrorists and super-militarists, with its youth branch, the Military Virtue Society, and the Central Japanese Association, a West Coast Japanese society that under the order of Japanese consuls controlled the Japanese in the States, with conspiring against the United States and defying its laws for a decade prior to war.

On the basis of its findings the Committee recommends legislation:

1. To bar "alien-minded individuals who come here only to subvert and destroy" from the United States.

2. To forbid establishment in the United States of foreign tourist bureaus, information offices and "forums which propagandize not for Americanism, but for some cause or philosophy that would destroy it."

Against Espionage Agents

3. To deny entry to the U. S. of "treaty merchants and commercial attaches who serve as agents of espionage and not of commerce."

This latest Dies report, similar to one on German activities in the United States, lists the following Japanese groups with taking part in espionage and propaganda: the Black Dragon Society and its youth affiliate, the Central Japanese Association; North American Virtue Society; Japanese Imperial Military Veterans' Association; Japanese Military Duty League; Japanese Navy League; Society for Learning in Commemoration of the Holy Virtues Meiji; Society for International Cultural Relations; Japanese Cultural Society; Japan-America Society; Japan Pacific Association; Board of Tourist Industry and Affiliates; Japanese News Agency (Domei); Japanese Language Schools and Perfectural Societies; Japanese Young Men's Association; Japanese-American Citizens' League; book stores and "educational" groups.

Blame Neisi for Silence

American-born Japanese, or Neisi, are blamed in the report with tacit co-operation in espionage conducted by Japanese members of the above groups. "Instead of informing the American Government of such activities," the report says, "the American-born Japanese shielded the native country of their alien parents. They would not reveal Japanese espionage activities even when questioned concerning them."

The above-mentioned cultural, commercial, social and educational organizations, the report concludes, worked among the 126,947 Japanese on the west coast with but one aim—the collection of every bit of military information possible and the forwarding of it to Tokyo. Whatever news of ship sailings, war production and construction was rounded up by farmers, fishermen, household servants or tourists went to Tokyo in secret code through Japanese consulates.

The Black Dragon Society was the most desperate and daring of the groups listed. Its aims are the extension of Japan's "new order" throughout the world, the exaltation of the Japanese Emperor. Organized in 1870, its political murders run from the assassination of Prince Okubo in 1878 through the wholesale killing of Japanese Cabinet members in 1930 and the Army revolt in 1936.

Worked Through Youth

In the United States, the Black Dragon Society worked primarily through its youth organizations. At least 10,000 male Japanese of the 30,000 that lived in California prior to their evacuation were members of or affiliated with youth branches of the Black Dragon Society or Butoku-Kai (Military Virtue Society).

While the Black Dragon Society represented the mailed-fist of the military, the Central Japanese Association was the co-ordinating organization that worked to solidify all Japanese in the United States, native-born as well as foreign born. Working under orders from the Japanese consuls it regulated the most intimate details of everyday Japanese life.

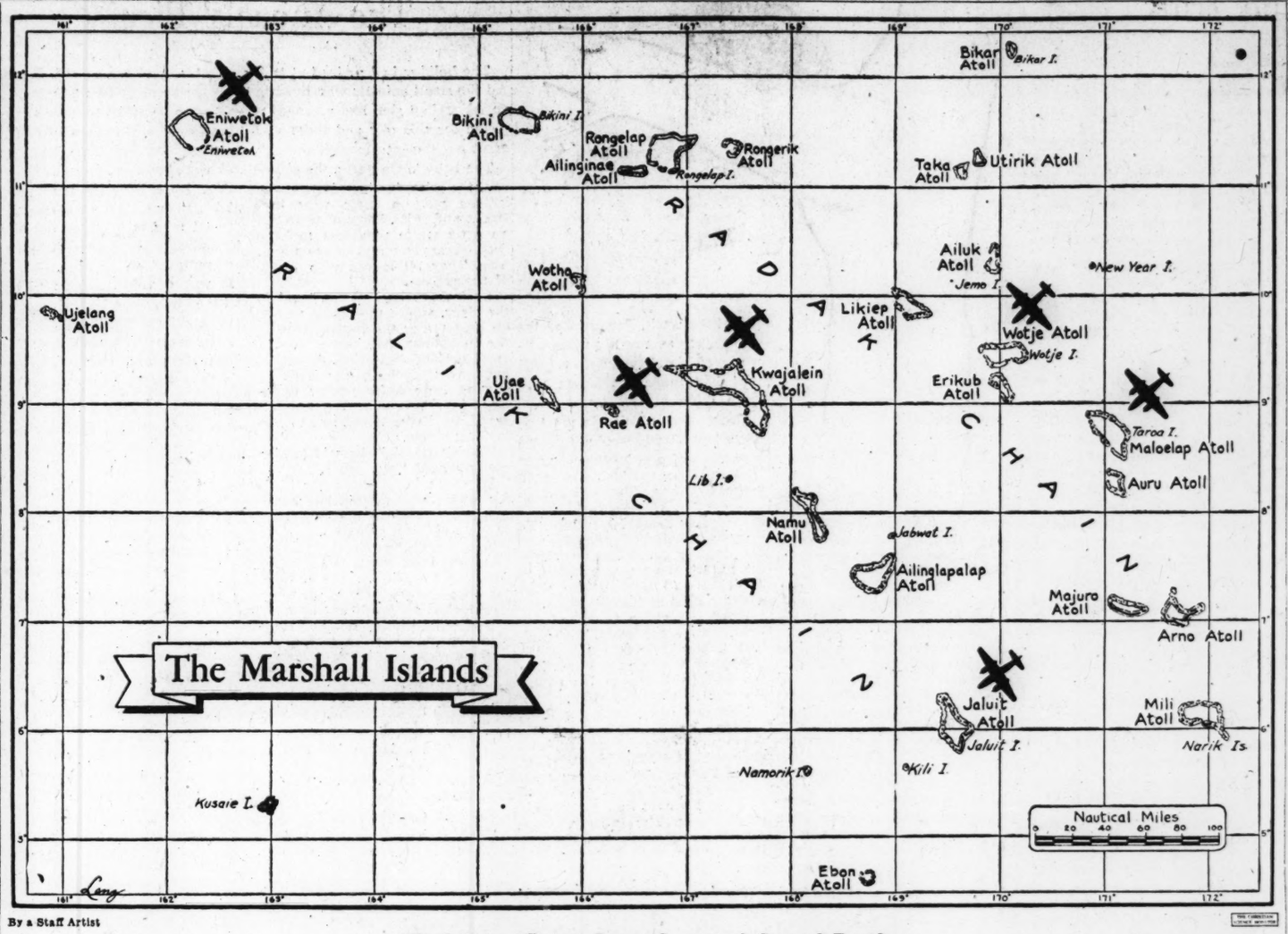
The report says: "the Committee obtained sufficient evidence to indicate that the Central Japanese Association was originally instituted by the Japanese consuls as a part of a Japanese conspiracy against the United States."

A State Within a State

It served as a government, or state within a state, for all Japanese within the United States. Infact, the report continues, it "ignored the U. S. Government as far as the Japanese in the United States. In fact, the report continues, it "ignored the U. S. Government as far as the Japanese in the United States were concerned." It even stipulated prices at which crops could be sold.

The Association used both influence and money, the Committee report said, to prevent the California Legislature from restricting the activities of Japanese fishermen who were regularly reporting to Tokyo on the movement of American war vessels along the coast.

Chairman Dies in the Committee report says that as early as 1941 sufficient evidence had been accumulated on Japanese activities in the U. S. to warrant public hearings but because of the hope that the strained relations between Tokyo and Washington might be bettered, and on the advice of the Justice Department after consultation with the State Department, and the President, they were abandoned.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Drive Covers Large Sector of Central Pacific

Some idea of the space occupied by the Marshall Islands, which have been subjected to a two-day attack by Army and Naval planes and a naval task force, may be gained by noticing that Eniwetoki Island, at the top left-hand corner of the map, is 375 miles from Kwajalein, in the center. Planes point to the main Japanese bases which were attacked during the raids.

Drive on Burma Now Demanded As Vital Move

Papers in agreement on eventual victory, but Allied strategy placed under stiff criticism.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 31—Although the Chinese appreciate the over-all value of the great American assault on the Marshall Islands and the developing offensive in the Central Pacific they still feel that more direct aid should be lent to them in striking at Japan.

Recently Allied strategy against Japan has again become the subject of critical comment in the Chinese press.

The leading Chungking newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, a few days ago urged the Allies "to direct to Japan part of the attention that is being focused on Germany" and demands "a spring offensive against Japan in order to impair her strength further and to bring about co-ordination between offensive operations against the European fortress and action against the Japanese fortress."

The Commercial Daily News is still more outspoken and attacks sharply "the lack of properly co-ordinated Allied strategy in the Pacific." It asks "Are we still without any strategy?" and states that the American forces in the Pacific, just like the Chinese Army, are not given adequate help and sufficient material supplies and thus are not allowed to act against Japan."

The paper expresses the opinion that if the Japanese are permitted to replace their recent material losses and again to increase their strength, "more territory might still be lost to them."

Burma Drive Asked

The Kuo Min Kung Pao in one of the strongest expressions of criticism for many months states that "there is a certain lack of enthusiasm about the war against Japan even among the more intelligent Allied leaders." Asking why it should not be possible for Britain and the United States to send at least part of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific, the paper demands that the Allies "quickly recapture Burma.

On the other hand, the Chungking press shows remarkable optimism about the Japanese situation and the time required to beat Japan.

The influential and responsible China Times assured its readers that "there can be no doubt that final victory will come to the United Nations within this year, since it is not difficult to imagine that the German army may revolt against the Nazi Party and that the moderates in Japan may sue for peace."

Six Months?

The Commercial Daily News wrote: "The Sino-Japanese war can be concluded within three months at the earliest and in not more than six months at the latest. As long as there is hope for them the Japanese will be determined to fight, but when there is absolutely no hope they will turn back. That is to say, because the Japanese are loyal to their Emperor and their country, they will try not to sacrifice either Emperor or country in a last throw. . . . The appointment of Shieumitsu as foreign minister is a symptom of Japan's intention to conclude the war.

"Now that the defeat of Germany is certain, how can Japan still insist on fighting to the finish? In fact, to hold such a view is to underestimate the intelligence of the Yamato race."

These two lines of thought in the Chinese press are not as contradictory as they might seem. They express a fairly widespread opinion that further delay of decisive action against Japan may serve to strengthen it and to make it more dangerous in the relatively near future; while a determined, large-scale offensive would quickly intensify the various factors of weakness in the situation of Japan, with the result of its early collapse.

Italian Parties Are Reported Demanding King's Abdication

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—A conference of Italian political parties, meeting in Bari, Italy, was reported today to have adopted a resolution demanding the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and the formation of a new Italian Government.

A broadcast by the United Nations radio at Algiers said that the conference, which concluded yesterday, had passed a resolution saying, in part:

"Although the conditions in which Italy finds herself today do not allow us to solve immediately the constitutional problem, the essential prerequisite of the moral and material reconstruction of Italy is the immediate abdication of the King. He is responsible for the misfortunes of the nation."

The resolution also asserted that the new Government must "intensify the war effort and find a solution to the most urgent problems of Italian life—a guarantee of individual liberty and an impartiality of justice."

Il Duce Exhorts

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Benito Mussolini, commenting on the Allied landing at Nettuno south of Rome, told a group of his "Fascist-Republican" generals at headquarters yesterday that "Rome is the life of our race, and it is now up to us."

The same speech, as broadcast by Rome Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, reflected Mussolini's difficulties in trying to whip into shape an effective Fascist Army to fight beside German troops.

"The consequence of the betrayal (his own overthrow) was the complete destruction of all Italian armed forces," he told the group, which included his Minister of Defense, Marshal Rodolfo Graziani. "We have started afresh, but the reconstruction has been extremely difficult, and the new army must not be a copy of the old army."

Mussolini declared that the Allied landing had boosted Italian defensive morale because of its threat to Rome, and "the problem that dominates all is the return to the fight, to pass from a passive to an active war," he said.

"The Fascist-Republican soldier of today will continue the glorious traditions of past heroes who took part in the defense of Rome in previous times."

With a delegation of German officers also in attendance, Mussolini commanded his followers "to prepare men and means for months to come and to return to fight at the side of Germany in Rome's defense."

Take All Arms From Japan, Urges Tsiang

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Total disarmament of Japan and the establishment of a strong China after the war are the first conditions of lasting peace in the Far East, according to Dr. T. S. Tsiang, Director of Political Affairs of the Department of the Executive Council of China. "We know now, if we did not know before, that the Japanese cannot be entrusted with weapons of war," he declared in an address at the Metropolitan Opera Company's Victory Rally here Saturday night.

"We have learned with horror during the last few days that at any hour they can stab any one of us in the back and inflict on the weak and disarmed the most cruel treatment their savage nature can invent," Dr. Tsiang, formerly Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia and China's chief delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, continued. "It is clear that Japan must not be given the least chance or possibility of ever again repeating Bataan."

Japan must be made to surrender her entire air force and be prohibited from building any planes thereafter, Dr. Tsiang urged. If she needs commercial aircraft, he said, she must be obliged to purchase them from others, and Japan's Navy, "if not destroyed in the course of the war, should be delivered to the United Nations and assigned to China, the Philippine Commonwealth, New Zealand, and Australia for keeping wattch over Japan."

Declaring that if there had been a strong China "there would not have risen the necessity for the American and British people to send their planes and ships across oceans and continents to fight the Japanese."

French Plan Stronger Ties With Colonies at Conference

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, Jan. 31 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, opening a French colonial conference, told Governors and officials of French territories throughout Africa Jan. 30 that henceforth the administration of French sovereignty and native living conditions must be placed "on a new basis."

Since the colonies were the starting point of the struggle for the liberation of France, there thus was "a new, definite tie between the motherland and the Empire," he said, and France must not in the future seek to isolate her colonies from the rest of the world.

Colonial Minister Rene Pleven, in introducing General de Gaulle, said the 10-day conference was "a debut of the French renovation" which would outline "an economic and social program for the Empire of tomorrow."

Police Attacked

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Vichy Radio said Jan. 30 that Vichy police on Jan. 29 fought a pitched battle for more than an hour with 150 "bandits" at Reignac, 25 miles north of Bordeaux, and that the police won only after receiving reinforcements.

The account said the fight was started by arrest of three underground leaders and that when the roundup was extended "terrorists" attacked the police with guns and grenades.

The police suffered three killed and ten wounded; the "bandits" two dead and several wounded. The leaders originally arrested still are in custody, the Radio said.

Beynet Promoted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Promotion of Lieut. Gen. Paul Etienne Beynet, chief of the French military mission in the United States, to full general and his appointment as delegate of the French Committee of National Liberation in Syria and Lebanon, was announced Jan. 29 by the French Mission.

General Beynet, who will be in command of all French forces in the Levant, will be succeeded in Washington by Maj. Gen. Brosse de Saint-Didier, the Mission said.

Vichyite Wounded

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Joseph Darnand, head of Vichy's police system, was wounded in one arm by a bullet today as he was walking toward his motorcar from his home, a Tass dispatch from Geneva radiocast by the Moscow Radio said Jan. 30.

The assailant escaped. The chief of Darnand's bodyguard was reported arrested.

'A' Drivers Read and Weep: Cars to Make 20,000-Mile Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Two automobiles will roll out of this city tomorrow on a 20,000-mile tour of the country to test the efficiency of synthetic tires and wartime gasolines and to lay the groundwork for a postwar transcontinental highway building program designed to relieve unemployment.

Under auspices of the American Automobile Association, the tour will cover major routes that President Roosevelt intends to utilize for foolproofing the nation's highways against accidents and to provide nonstop travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast by automobile. The cars will carry, in addition to AAA representatives, a member of the Office of Price Administration and at least one representative of the Federal Roads Administration.

Each of the cars used in the tour has completed an initial 5,000-mile run on the Indianapolis speedway within the national speed limit of 35 miles an hour. This is to condition them to tests based on average-car performance. They will keep within the 35-mile speed limit throughout the trip, hence it will be a long one, probably running well on toward June.

Most of the nation's major cities on the northern and southern routes westward will be visited and data gathered on local traffic problems and automobile transportation after two years of war. Information of a practical nature is expected for the use of federal agencies in dealing more effectively and sympathetically with the individual transportation problems of motorists.

At the same time, considerable data will be gathered on the condition of highways as a result of the wartime delays in highway maintenance. From these facts the highway departments will be in a better position to allocate funds for postwar rehabilitation where it is most urgently needed.

Regional representatives of motor clubs, highway agencies, and OPA offices will be picked up along the routes within their districts as observers. The Office of Price Administration has asked that the tour be used to check up on many features of its work, including the decline in car mileages due to lower octane gasolines.

Laboratory Men Picket Ford Plant

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Fraternity of Laboratory Workers, an independent union, picketed the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant last night during a shift change after its members voted to continue a strike which began Jan. 19. It was the first picketing of the Rouge Plant since the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) strike of 1941.

Leo J. Ryan, President of the Laboratory Workers' organization, said 800 laboratory workers were excluded from participation in a U. A. W.-C. I. O. contract covering production employees, and added: "We are striking not for pay increases but on the issue of being granted the same rights and privileges that any other union would receive under the Wagner Labor Act."

U. A. W.-C. I. O. officials could not immediately be reached for comment. Their own dispute, involving a stoppage at the Ford Highland Park Plant affecting 7,000 employees, was scheduled for a hearing today under the terms of a back-to-work settlement.

Mississippi Miss Retains Crown As Champion of Women Welders

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Jan 31 (AP)—The winner and still champion woman welder of the world is Vera Anderson of Mississippi.

The slender welding instructor for Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation who won the title a year ago, has successfully defended her crown against the Pacific Coast's challenger, Mrs. Edna Slocum of Oakland, Calif.

After a stand-off first round in test plates run for quality, Miss Anderson gained the deciding advantage in speed welding of overhead horizontal and vertical fillets. Her final point score was 364.95 against 338.50 for Mrs. Slocum.

Miss Anderson gained a second leg on the Women Welders Cup, a trophy donated by R. I. Ingall, which must be won three times for permanent possession. In addition, she won $250 in war bonds. Mrs. Slocum won consolation awards of $150 in bonds.

Judges, representing the United States Navy and the U. S. Bureau of Shipping, rated Miss Anderson's work 92.26 per cent perfect, and Mrs. Slocum's 84.63 per cent.

Miss Anderson, who entered war work after serving as a waitress and shoe clerk, gained her biggest advantage in the horizontal welding, when she was clocked at 18 minutes 2.8 seconds for the 10-foot fillet against 23:36.0 for Mrs. Slocum.

Mrs. Slocum, a ranch wife and mother of two children, represented the Moore Dry Dock Company of Oakland. She won the challenge role by besting 10,000 other women welders in California and the Pacific Northwest.

Plea for Increased Wastepaper Drives

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 31

A plea for still greater wastepaper collections, to help United States paper mills meet military requirements for packaging materials, was issued today from headquarters of the newspaper-sponsored U. S. Victory Wastepaper campaign.

"It is little less than sabotage at this time to say or think, 'only a scrap of paper'," said Edwin S. Friendly, national chairman of the campaign. "Demand for wastepaper for essential military use grows in proportion to the progress of the war."

The year's goal is 8,000,000 tons, the minimum set by the War Production Board. That means Americans must turn in one third more wastepaper than they did last year.

Ice Cream Firm Charged With Violating Prices

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced today filing of a suit in Federal District Court at Scranton against the Hershey Creamery Company, of Harrisburg, for $238,250 as triple damages for alleged price ceiling violations totaling $78,750.

The complaint charged that the wholesale ice cream manufacturing company sold quantities of milk at 18 cents a gallon above the ceiling price.

Wayne Coy Resigns; Appleby Gets Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Wayne Coy has resigned as Assistant Director of the Budget to return to newspaper work on the staff of the Washington Post, and Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, has been appointed to succeed him at the Budget Bureau.

Mr. Coy's resignation and Mr. Appleby's apopintment were announced yesterday by Budget Director Harold D. Smith. Mr. Appleby will assume his new duties tomorrow.

With a newspaper background which included publishing, editing and writing for papers in Iowa and Virginia, Mr. Appleby entered Government service in 1933, serving seven years as executive assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, and in 1940 became Undersecretary.

Newspaper work also started Mr. Coy on his public career. He served as secretary to Paul V. McNutt when he was Governor of Indiana, and subsequently became director of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, Administrator of the State Welfare Department, and State and Regional Administrator of Work Projects Administration.

More Bed Sheets and Baby Clothes Are Reappearing on Store Shelves

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Low-priced textile yard goods and garments, in short supply during a dispute over price and production policies, were reported today to be moving to retail shelves in quantity now.

Both War Production Board and Office of Price Administration sources said "considerable progress" had been made in the past two weeks toward adequate production of low-cost infants' and children's garments, work clothing, bed sheets and other textiles which have been scarce to nonexistent in U. S. stores.

The price dispute developed after Fred M. Vinson, Stabilization Director, issued a directive on Nov. 16 providing a formula for adjusting prices to promote adequate production of low-cost goods. The WPB was directed to notify the OPA whenever the production of any civilian goods item was inadequate.

The directive never became widely effectual due to interagency differences of opinion and protests from industry that the formula prices were not adequate. No action was taken under the order until recently when the WPB began allocating textiles specifically to low-cost garment producers.

The original order applied to all civilian manufacturers, but Mr. Vinson said the directive would be limited to textiles and textile products.

Benjamin Franklin

quoted to support the Fourth War Loan Drive, says:

"When the governments finds it necessary for the common benefit, advantage, and safety of the nation, for the security of our liberties, property, religion and everything that is dear to us, that certain sums shall be yearly raised by taxes, duties, etc. (today the etc. are war bonds) . . . and paid into the publick treasury, thence to be dispens'd by government for those purposes; ought not every honest man freely and willingly to pay his just proportion of this necessary expence? Can he possibly preserve a right to that character, if, by any fraud, strategem, or contrivance, he avoids that payment in whole or in part?"

Let's All Back the Attack
BUY WAR BONDS

Socialistic Party Resolve Opposes Negotiated Peace

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Socialist Party of the United States announced yesterday that the Party's Executive Committee has adopted a resolution which opposes a negotiated peace.

The resolution states:

"Socialists oppose any deal with Hitler or Hirohito. We oppose such deals when they come under the head of negotiated peace. We oppose them when, as with Darlan, they appear as 'unconditional surrender.'

"This is the policy of appeasement of Fascism which the capitalistic powers will always carry on when their own interests demand it."

Murphy Heads Group to Aid Jews Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court announced Jan. 30 formation of a National Committee to combat "Nazi persecution and extermination of the Jews."

Mr. Murphy said that sponsors of the committee under his chairmanship include Wendell Willkie, Vice-Chairman; Assistant United States Attorney General Norman H. Littell, secretary; Vice-President Henry Wallace, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin, Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of Protestant Episcopal Churches; Bernard J. Sheil, auxiliary bishop of Chicago; Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary, and Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Really and Truly

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Every time Penny heard of a cat having kittens, he would say, "Is there a black one with a white nose and white paws?" Over and over again, he received the same answer. "Oh, no! There isn't any black one with a white nose and white paws."

Penny's daddy took him to see so many kittens that Daddy finally said that he wouldn't have believed there could be so many kittens in the world. There seemed to be every kind that you could imagine; but no black one with a white nose and white paws.

After a while, Daddy began to feel discouraged. But not Penny. After each trip to look at kittens, he would say: "You found just 'zactly the little boy you wanted, didn't you, Daddy?" And Daddy would reply, "Oh, my, yes!" Then Penny would say, "Well, I'll find my really truly kitten, too." And the next Saturday afternoon, Daddy and Penny would go look at another litter of kittens.

A Kitten Hunt

One Saturday afternoon, Penny and his Daddy were walking home from what Daddy called, "A kitten hunt." They were walking under some trees, when Penny heard a tiny, "Mee-u."

Penny looked around to see where the sound came from. He didn't see anything. Then he heard the sound again. "Mee-u."

"Sounds like a kitty," said Penny.

Daddy stopped and looked around. There was the sound again.

"Yes, it does," said Daddy.

Daddy looked up in the tree above him, and there, on a branch, was a kitten. It was the most unhappy looking kitten Daddy had ever seen. And Daddy had seen a great many kittens. It was afraid to move and it opened it's little mouth and cried, "Mee-u! Mee-u! Mee-u!"

"Why, there it is, up in the tree!" said Daddy. "I'll see if I can get it down."

Daddy stretched out his arms and stood on his toes. Just as he was about to take the kitten, the kitten moved away.

"Now, what do you know about that!" said Daddy.

"He's a silly old kitten, isn't he?" said Penny.

"Mee-u! Mee-u! Mee-u!" cried the kitten.

Kitten in Distress

Daddy looked up at it. "Now see here, Pal!" he said, to the kitten, "I can't climb the tree. Come over here, like a good fellow."

"Mee-u! Mee-u! Mee-u!" cried the kitten and moved still further away.

"Now, what do you know about that!" said Daddy.

"Maybe, if you lift me up, I could reach him," said Penny.

"Well, that's an idea," said Daddy. "Let's try it."

Daddy lifted Penny up as high as he could. "Just reach right out for him," said Daddy. "Don't be afraid of him."

Penny reached out and took the kitten off of the limb of the tree.

"Have you got him?" asked Daddy.

"Yep!" said Penny. "I've got him."

Daddy set Penny down and they both looked at the kitten.

"He's not very pretty, is he?" said Penny.

"He certainly is not pretty," said Daddy. "In fact, he looks like a scrap of a moth-eaten coat."

"What kind of a kitten do you s'pose he is?" asked Penny.

"I haven't an idea," said Daddy. "But he looks as though his mother had tried to hide him in a pot of mustard."

"What shall we do with him?" asked Penny.

"Oh, just put him down," said Daddy. "He'll find his way home."

Penny put the kitten down. His little legs seemed to wobble. "Mee-u," he said, and he rubbed against Penny's foot.

"I think he likes me," said Penny.

"Well, come along now," said Daddy. "Let's get going."

"Do you think he belongs to anyone?" asked Penny.

"If he does, they certainly don't feed him very much," answered Daddy. "He's as thin as a pin."

Penny stooped down and stroked the kitten. It purred.

"Come along, Penny," said Daddy. "It's getting late."

Penny took hold of his daddy's hand and started for home.

A Guest for Dinner

In a few moments, Penny looked back. "I wonder where the kitten went," he said. "I don't see him anywhere."

"Mee-u!" said the kitten.

Penny looked down, and there was the kitten right at his feet.

"Oh, there he is!" cried Penny. "Look, Daddy, here he is."

"I see him," said Daddy. "I'm afraid he has decided to come with us."

"Do you think he is going to follow us home?" asked Penny.

"I think he has something like that on his mind," replied Daddy.

"But, he's not the kind of kitten I want," said Penny.

"I know that," said Daddy. "But perhaps you are the kind of little boy he wants."

"But, he can't be my 'really truly' kitten," said Penny, "because, my 'really truly' kitten is black with a white nose and white paws."

"Oh, I know that," said Daddy.

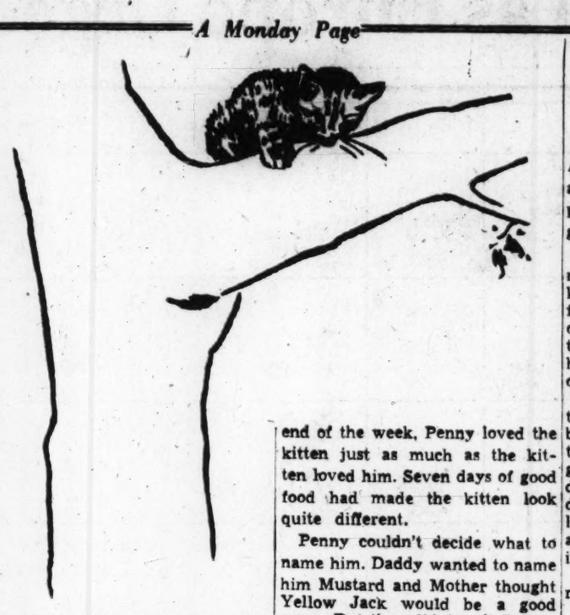
"Well, what shall I do?" asked Penny.

"We can try saying 'Scat' to him," said Daddy. So Penny and Daddy said "Scat!" very hard. The kitten said, "Mee-u," and rubbed against Penny's foot.

"He probably doesn't speak English," said Daddy.

"He looks awful hungry," said Penny. "Maybe we ought to take him home and give him some milk."

"Maybe so," said Daddy. "One thing is certain. We ought to go home and it looks to me as though the kitten has made up his mind to go wherever we go."



Penny picked up the kitten. It was so thin, he could feel all of its tiny bones. The kitten curled up contentedly in Penny's arms.

When they reached home, Penny ran into the house to show the kitten to his mother. "I've got a kitten," he cried.

His mother looked so surprised when she saw the kitten that Penny said, "Oh, he's not my 'really truly' kitten, but he was up in a tree and when we rescued him, he followed us. We had to bring him home to give him something to eat. We couldn't let him starve. I'm not going to keep him."

"I see!" said Mother.

Penny gave the kitten a saucer of milk. He filled up like a little hot-water bottle and looked fatter already. Before Penny went to bed, he put the kitten to bed in a little box in the laundry.

In the middle of the night, Penny woke up. He thought of the kitten. "Maybe the kitten is lonely, in the laundry, all by himself," he thought. He wished that he had him upstairs.

Penny got up and tiptoed down the back-stairs. When he reached the laundry, the kitten was standing by the laundry door. He looked as though he had been waiting for Penny.

Penny picked him up and carried him upstairs. He climbed into bed and put the kitten on the foot of his bed. Soon they were both fast asleep.

Penny's Shadow

The next day, the kitten followed Penny, everywhere. By the end of the week, Penny loved the kitten just as much as the kitten loved him. Seven days of good food had made the kitten look quite different.

Penny couldn't decide what to name him. Daddy wanted to name him Mustard and Mother thought Yellow Jack would be a good name. But they didn't suit Penny.

The following Saturday, Penny's granddaddy came to see him. To Penny's surprise, Granddaddy was carrying a basket. When he opened the basket, there was a kitten. A beautiful coal black kitten with a white nose and white paws.

Penny let out a squeal of delight. "Oh, Granddaddy!" he cried, "My 'really truly' kitten!"

Penny picked up the lovely kitten and held him to his cheek. He was so soft and silky.

"Mee-u!" came from the floor.

Penny looked down. There was the mustard colored kitten rubbing against his foot. The kitten looked up at Penny with pleading eyes.

Penny stooped down and picked him up. He held him against his other cheek. The kitten purred.

"What will you do, now?" asked Daddy. "You can't have two kittens."

"Why can't I have two kittens?" asked Penny, coaxingly. "I'll take care of them."

"Why, you can't think of a name for one kitten," said Mother. "How will you ever find names for two kittens?"

Penny's face lit up. "I've got names for them, already," he said. "I'll call the yellow one, 'Really,' and the black one, 'Truly.'"

(Watch for a story about Penny's two kittens next Monday.)

The Animals' Picnic

The holiday had arrived at last. All the small animals who lived in an Australian glen had arranged a picnic for this day and there was great excitement amongst them.

The baby koala bears, the squirrels, the mice, the bunnies and the kittens put on their very best frocks and suits. Some of them put on little white pinafores to keep themselves clean and bows on their hair. They all looked very proud of themselves.

As they arrived at the bend in the river, where the picnic was to be held under the biggest tree in the neighborhood, there was a great deal of chattering. A mother duck was teaching her flock of darling little fluffy yellow ducklings how to swim. The animals asked her if she would like to join in their picnic.

"Quack, quack," she said (which really meant "yes, yes").

It wasn't long before the birds for many miles around had heard about the picnic and came along to see what was going on.

They found the animals just preparing to have races, the smallest ones going off first. Some of them got ahead very quickly but, when they looked behind to see how the others were coming on, they toppled over and lost the race.

The ducklings tried to entice the animals into the water, but the animals just stood on the bank looking at their reflections in the river. The kookaburra laughed so loudly at them that they nearly fell in. The animals told him to go away but he said he would behave himself and only laugh softly next time.

A Grand Spread

Then it was lunch time. The table cloth was put on to the ground and all the lovely things spread out. A plate of bright red carrots looked very tempting, also lettuce leaves, Brussels sprouts and lots of nuts and cookies.

The babies all put on their bibs and sat around the spread. It was hard for them to be really polite, waiting to be asked to have something to eat and then only taking one thing at a time. They managed very well, however.

Poor little Brownie the bunny got his nose caught in a cup. He was not used to drinking out of a cup and they all laughed at him as they pulled it off his nose.

It was a very friendly picnic, and the birds were invited to come down and have a peck.

After the meal was over, Daddy Koala Bear and Daddy Squirrel said they wanted to snooze off for a few minutes. They sat up against the tree and, before long, there were loud snores coming from these two. A little grey squirrel thought he would have some fun, so he got a long twig and tickled them both behind the ears. They tried to brush it off in their sleep, but it still persisted. All the other animals thought it a good joke and the poor old kookaburra laughed so loudly again, he waked them both up with a start.

"I am afraid it is no use trying to sleep today Mr. Squirrel," said Mr. Koala Bear. "I think you are right," said Mr. Squirrel. So they both got up to join in the games.

The Kookaburra's Idea

Just then the kookaburra who had been watching proceedings all day, said, "Why don't you have a prize for the best baby?"

They all looked at one another and nodded. "That would be an excellent idea," they said.

So they asked Mr. Kookaburra if he would be the judge, and he said he would be delighted.

All the parents gathered their babies together, washed their faces and tried to tidy them up. Then they formed a circle around the judge. It was very hard for him to decide which really was the best baby but after a long time he decided the prize should go to two little kittens.

As soon as he had made this decision, there was a dreadful uproar. The animals, all talking at once, were saying their baby should have won the prize. Poor Mr. Kookaburra was quite upset, and the babies all started to cry. He then asked the wise old owl to come down and make his choice.

The babies were all circled around Mr. Owl this time and he looked at them all in turn.

There was quite a suspense while he was making up his mind. Everyone held his breath waiting for the announcement.

Then he said in a loud voice: "Every baby gathered around me has won a prize. They are all perfect and no one any better than the other."

The parents were delighted and clapped their paws with joy. "He is right," they all said, "there is no doubt he is a very wise old owl."

And so the picnic was over. The animals all went home feeling very joyous after their happy day.

First Snowflake of the Season

I caught it in my red mitten,
As it floated suddenly by,
And said, "I will give it to Mother:
A gift that fell from the sky!"

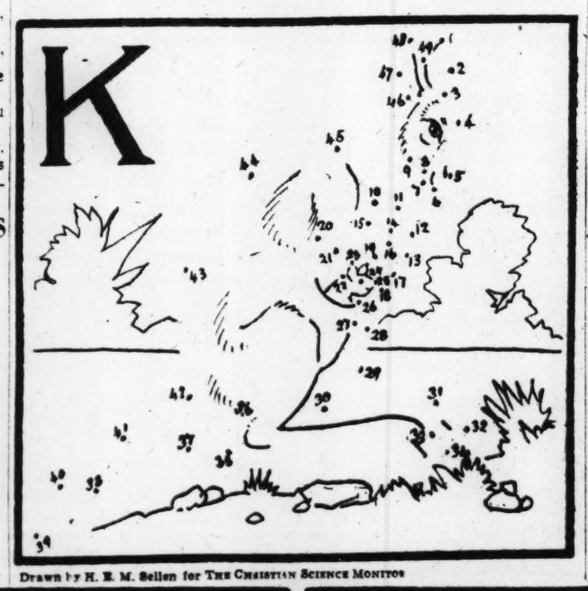
But when we looked for the treasure
There just was nothing to show
Except one drop of clear water—
Where did the white octagon go?

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

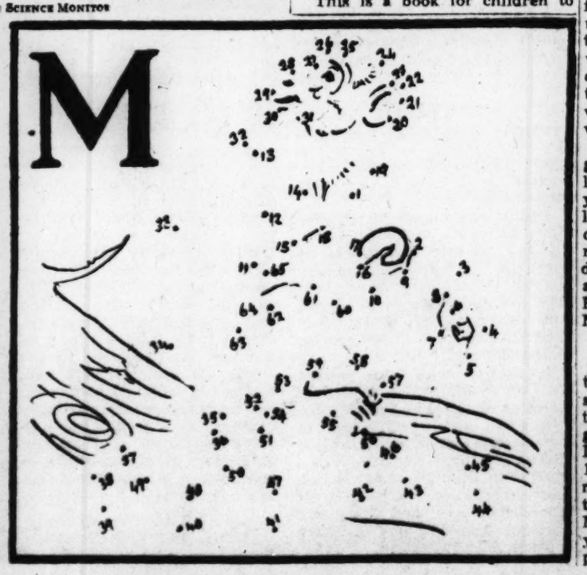
Hidden Animals Alphabet

What animals are hiding in these squares? The letters will give you a hint, but by following the numbered dots you will find the answers to the question. Make a careful pencil line from 1 to 2; then go on to 3, and so on up to the highest number in the square. When your pencil has finished its work, you will find a beautiful creature in each square.

(Watch for more Hidden Animals next Monday)



Drawn by H. E. M. Sellen for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



In a Corner With a Book

Book Reviews

"My doctrine shall drop as the rain,
My speech shall distil as the dew,
As the small rain upon the tender herb,
And as the showers upon the grass."

These words from the Book of Deuteronomy give the title and the key to the lovely Bible picture book which Jessie Orton Jones and her daughter Elizabeth Orton Jones have selected and designed. "Small Rain" is that most unusual book, a religious book in which the pictures are all of happy, healthy children having fun.

"Blessed shalt thou be in the city, and blessed shalt thou be in the field." No gentle wistful recluses these, but tousled-haired, barefoot boys, children in overalls and sunsuits, lively, active, busy with their pets and their toys. Like the children we all know, they are shown in the illustrations conscious of the wonder of starry heavens, of the beauty of the summer sea, and the pleasantness of green pastures by the still waters.

This is a book for children to enjoy. It will strengthen their appreciation of the beautiful Bible words and of the world about them. Published by the Viking Press, New York City. $2.00.

Peter's Lamb

"Mountain Born," by Elizabeth Yates, is more than just the story of the young shepherd boy Peter and his little black lamb, wise Biddy, who grew up to be the leader of the flock. Implicit in it is the feeling of the cycle of time, how life goes on and yet we never really lose the joys and friendships we have had, and that from our past can come our courage for the future. This is a rather wonderful thing to be able to convey to a child in a story. This book would read aloud well in the family circle, or the eight-year-olds, and up, may enjoy it alone. The illustrations, by Nora Unwin, strong yet simple black and white drawings, are in perfect keeping with the text. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $2.50.

"Little Chicken" is another of the delightful stories which Margaret Wise Brown tells so well for small children in simple rhythmic prose. Little Chicken belongs to a rabbit. One day the rabbit wants to run by himself. The chicken has pleasant adventures trying to find someone to play with him, "and there were some who did and some who didn't."

The pictures by Leonard Weisgard make you feel this is a very little chicken to be left alone and you come with satisfaction to the last one of all, where the little chicken "curled up side of the rabbit's warm white fur and dreamed a little chicken dream" at the end of his venturesome day. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.50.

'Katy the Tractor'

"Katy was a big red crawler tractor. She was very big and strong, and she could do a lot of things." If you already know Virginia Lee Burton's work, "The Little House," which won the 1942 Caldecott Award for the most distinguished picturebook of the year, or "Choochoo," or "Mike Mulligan and his Steam Shovel," you will know just the sort of pleasure to expect from "Katy and the Big Snow." The same fine sense of design, accurate knowledge of machines, and the same gay sense of humour combine to show Katy at the time of the Great Blizzard. "Follow me," says she, and she shovels roads east, west, north and south and plows out the town of Geoppolis. And if you followed the story of Katy, when it was published on the page For Children last fall, you will want all the more to see this beautiful book, with pages of pictures in colors. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.

Ruth Langland Holberg lives herself on Cape Ann in Massachusetts, and has had pleasure studying the history of its seafaring days. "Tibby's Venture" is a friendly story, for eight- to ten-year-olds, of a little New England girl half a century ago. Venture does not mean adventure. If a sea captain took some possession of yours to a foreign port and brought back something in exchange in the best trade he could make, that was a venture. Tibby's father sailed to Surinam. Part of the story is o' the surprise he brought her. The illustrations by Phyllis N. Cote add charm to an engaging book. Published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $1.75.

A Story of Ticks

"What Makes It Tick," by Katherine Britton, answers in simple terms the questions every child asks about the things he sees around him. The index shows the great range of topics covered, from air-conditioning to zigzag lightning and zinc plate. Jeanne Bendick has made many clever, helpful drawings and diagrams. They are on every page and add a great deal to the book's interest and value.

The material is divided into "In the Home," "On the Farm," "The Weather" (a fascinating section), "Getting Around," "Picturing Things Around Us," and "Mechanized War." There is even a chapter on clearing away snow that would gratify "Katy," the tractor. This really is a book with all the answers, accurate, amusing, succinct and clear. Planned for seven to twelve-year-olds. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.50.

Frances C. Darling

Transport Network Built By Navy and Air Lines

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — An imagination-stirring picture of the gigantic scope of the Naval Air Transport Service, embracing a world-wide transoceanic and overland network of more than 65,000 miles, was drawn by the Office of War Information Jan. 29 in releasing data prepared by the Navy Department and five commercial air lines engaged in the project.

In addition to this vast schedule of military transport service, the N. A. T. S., the Navy reports:

1. Carries out special and emergency missions which clock more tens of thousands of miles monthly.

2. Conducts for the fleet a two-ocean maintenance and supply service that has been an important factor in naval successes.

3. Has expanded in 25 months from the operation of one flying boat to ten full transport squadrons, several ferry units, and large contract operations by Pan American Airways system and American Export Airlines.

4. Brings in annually hundreds of thousands of pounds of urgently needed war materials, such as mica, tantalite, and natural rubber.

5. Is rapidly broadening its operations to meet the Navy's requirements and enlarging its training program—the latter partly through contract services of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, American Airlines, Pan American, American Export, and United Airlines.

6. Is developing new and improved air transport techniques, seen as valuable aids to commercial aviation after the war.

N. A. T. S. transport planes have flown practically everything from rescued seamen, captured German submarine crewmen, depth charges, and blood plasma, to the President and other military and civil officials of the United States and Allied nations.

Today, the Navy reveals, the N. A. T. S. is carrying about 22,500 priority passengers a month on trips averaging more than 1,200 miles per passenger. Approximately 8,300,000 pounds of cargo and mail loaded is the N. A. T. S. present monthly transport rate. N. A. T. S. craft are now flying some 3,600,000 plane-miles each month.

During the last half of 1943 N. A. T. S. increased operations by 70 per cent over the first six months of the year. The Navy expects further increases in 1944 as more aircraft are assigned the N. A. T. S., and as the Navy's needs become centered farther from the United States.

N. A. T. S. planes fly to the fringes of battle zones, operate through tropical storms and Arctic blizzards and fogs. Not only do N. A. T. S. craft regularly cover routes new to air transport and far more extended than any prewar airway; they must fly a majority of the routes without radio navigation aids, whose use would betray them to the enemy. In spite of compounded difficulties and hazards of wartime flight, the Navy states that the N. A. T. S. has achieved an efficiency and dependability equal to that of the prewar civil airlines.

Thousands of miles from a repair base an American submarine was out of action because of battle damages. Ordinarily the submarine would have been useless for weeks until it had been towed to a naval base and repairs made or parts shipped by surface craft. In this case, N. A. T. S. flew replacements 10,000 miles in 72 hours. The submarine was repaired and had resumed its hunt for Japanese shipping in a matter of a few days.

An urgent request for detachable fuel tanks to give Grumman "Wildcat" fighters greater cruising range was radioed from a South Pacific base. N. A. T. S. rushed the tanks across the continent and thousands of miles over the Pacific. They arrived and were installed in time for the "Wildcats" to surprise and trounce Japanese raiding formations far out to sea from the base.

Hundreds of similar instances are on record.

The Naval Air Ferry Command is at present delivering some 3,000 planes a month to the Navy. There are three Naval Air Ferry Command squadrons, based at New York, Columbus, and San Francisco. One service squadron and several service units are stationed along the domestic ferry routes. The N. A. F. C., under the command of Capt. John W. King, U. S. N., was commissioned Dec. 1, 1943, as a wing command of the N. A. T. S.

The Navy estimates that new techniques and improved methods of packing airborne cargo developed by the N. A. T. S. are saving American taxpayers more than $2,000,000,000 annually.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

London

London (Eleventh Church): Bever Hall, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., March 7.

Northumberland

Newcastle-On-Tyne (Second Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 3 p. m., March 19.

Surrey

Croydon: The Civic Hall, 3 p. m., March 5.

Yorkshire

Bingley: Hippodrome Picture House, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

Leeds (Third Church): Church Edifice, Easterly Road, Harehills, 3 p. m., March 11.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): Freemasons' Hall, 96 George Street, 3 p. m., March 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Church Edifice, St. George Street and Lowther Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

United States

California

El Centro: Church Edifice, Seventh and Olive Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Lancaster: Masonic Temple, Date Avenue and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Lodi: Lodi Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1334 North Hayworth Avenue, Hollywood, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, Bedford Avenue and Union Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Riverside: Church Edifice, Sixth and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Sacramento (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

San Rafael: Rafael Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Santa Barbara: Church Auditorium, Santa Barbara and Valerio Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, Arcadia, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Colorado

Denver (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Logan Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Second Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Thirteenth and L Streets, Northwest, 8 p. m., Feb. 8. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340kc.

Illinois

Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 2515 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, City Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

South Bend: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Kansas

Beloit: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Iola: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Manhattan: Lucinda Harris Memorial Temple, Sixth and Poynts Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Maryland

Hyattsville: Hyattsville Elementary School, Forty-third Avenue and Jefferson Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

Massachusetts

Quincy: Church Edifice, 30 Greenleaf Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Michigan

Adrian: First Baptist Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

North Kansas City: High School auditorium, Twenty-third and Gentry Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

New Jersey

Bridgeton: Radio Center Building, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

Union City: Emerson High School, 18th Street and New York Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Westwood: Westwood High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 820 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard and Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Wooster: Wooster High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Pennsylvania

Butler: Junior High School, North and McKean Street, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street, Oakland, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Tennessee

Memphis (joint lecture): Goodwyn Institute, 12:15 p. m., Feb. 11.

Texas

Houston (Fifth Church): Stephen F. Austin Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27, April 23.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 27, March 26.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Feb. 6, 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26; May 21.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFO, 1230kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1300kc, on Feb. 6, 20; March 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Feb. 6, 20, March 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on Feb. 20, March 19

Labor Claims Cost of Living Up Double Government Figure

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—The men who are charged with keeping the nation's wartime economy on a steady keel listened today to labor's report that the cost of living has risen twice what Government figures show, but showed no inclination to lift wage levels to meet it.

Labor's contention that the cost of living has risen 43.5 per cent since January, 1941, almost double the 23.4 per cent figure of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was contained in a report jointly released over the week end by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

The report, signed for the C. I. O. by R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, and for the A. F. of L. by George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, was handed to William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board and Chairman of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

At Labor's Own Request

At the request of labor, President Roosevelt recently appointed the Davis board of investigate government methods of tabulating the cost of living, although a committee of expert nongovernmental statisticians had just finished investigating the index over a period of months and found it satisfactorily measures changes in prices. The statisticians' study was made under the direction of Dr. Frederick C. Mills, Professor of Statistics at Columbia University.

Failure of the BLS index to reflect cost increases is due to five main deficiencies, the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. report held:

1. Only about half the increase in food prices has been registered because of failure of the index to cover a sufficient number of commodities, plus the fact that OPA price control and subsidies are mainly effective on those food items that are covered by the index. Other deficiencies of the index on food, it was charged, include failure to take quality deterioration and upgrading into account and failure to take price ceiling violations into account.

2. The index does not take into account disappearance of cheaper items and the shift to higher prices lines, especially noticeable in clothing.

Says Rents Underestimated

3. The index underestimates the amount of increase in rents between January, 1941, and December, 1943, by at least 12 per cent, due to the fact that only large cities are sampled, rooming houses and trailer camps are not included, and ceiling violations are not reflected.

4. Because of deficiencies in index methods, the BLS index shows an increase in the cost of house furnishings of 27.8 per cent, compared with labor's estimate of more than 62 per cent. Quality deterioration and disappearance of low-priced items were said to be particularly marked in house furnishings.

5. In addition to these deficiencies, the report held that the following factors are not considered by the BLS: "Black markets," wartime changes in family expenditures, moving expenses to new war centers; dual residences maintained by war workers due to migration; increased taxes, and war bonds and other forms of savings that decrease disposable income.

Even before the labor groups made their cost of living findings public, A. F. Hinrichs, acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, explained to a Senate "white collar" hearing last week that the purpose of the BLS survey and that undertaken by the labor groups was not the same. The BLS index, he said, measures the difference in prices a family has to pay for approximately the same basic items at different times, whereas the labor survey reflects changes in kinds and quantities of goods consumed by average families in the United States as a result of war.

Origin of Difficulties

Mr. Hinrichs explained to the Senate Committee that Congress has several times refused to give the BLS funds to make this broader type of survey.

The American Statistical Association's report commented that "many of the difficulties and doubts which have arisen concerning the index have their origins in attempts to use it uncritically for purposes to which it is not adapted."

Accuracy of the Government's cost of living figures is especially important to labor to bolster its argument that the "Little Steel" formula under which the Government has allowed a general wage rise of 15 per cent to offset the cost of living has imposed an unfair ceiling.

Rather than letting wages rise, President Roosevelt has tried to keep prices down through consumer subsidies and government price supports, arguing that if wages and prices were both allowed to rise unorganized collar workers with fixed incomes and those dependent on pensions and government aid would be seriously squeezed.

Prices have been kept stable since last April but whether they go up in the future is now in the hands of Congress, which for several months now has been debating the President's subsidy proposals.

All-American Comes Home

Associated Press

Tom Harmon Welcomed by Family

Lieutenant Harmon, former All-America football star (left), embraces his mother, Mrs. Louis Harmon, as he returned to the home of his parents in Ann Arbor, Mich., after a two-year absence. Also meeting him at the door are Louis Harmon (right), his father; Mrs. Sally Jensen of Gary, Ind., his sister, and Martha Ann Jensen, his niece (third from right).

Japanese Acts Steel U. S. Troops

Continued from Page 1

brutal torture of American stretcher cases. The Japanese had beaten off defenders, stood the injured men against trees, then pricked them all over with bayonets. All the time their Japanese comrades had raced about yelling and chattering in a demonstration of savage glee.

Walking Wounded Attacked

At another time, this correspondent knew of case in which a band of marauding Japanese managed to break through the front lines, overtaking a party of walking wounded. The wounded were forced to march through close lanes of laughing Japanese soldiers who bayoneted them, kicked them, and struck them with rifle butts.

Missionaries with whom this correspondent has talked have told gruesome tales of Japanese soldiers on Bougainville who tortured clericals and other whites during the days of early Japanese occupation.

Watching closely for the effects of these stories on the morale of American troops, there have been definite results.

Stories of babarism have left few doubts about the consequences of capture.

At the same time there has been no evidence of fear on the part of American fighting troops. On the other hand, the average soldir feels he must get into individual combat, if possible, in order to erase what he firmly knows to be something in the nature of a prehistoric menace.

Those who have seen Marine raiders charge in hand-to-hand combat know this feeling.

Cold Determination

This by no means indicates that Americans are adopting the same barbaric methods in jungle warfare. On the contrary, initial anger quickly turns to cold determination which has the effect of strengthening efficiency and courage in the face of fire.

Japanese prisoners who have been brought into camps at the front have been treated with every consideration. They have been fed, clothed, and then transported to a rear base where they have been put into temporary camps which even provide normal monetary allowances for labor.

American guards often eye their Japanese prisoners with slightly suggestive glances, but they are under strictest orders not to molest or maltreat their charges.

It sometimes has been difficult to instill in troops at the front the customary attitude toward the foe. Incidents of Japanese cruelty and torture—many still unpublicized—while highly undesirable, have gone a long way towards solving this problem of attitude.

As one Marine stated the case: "Atrocities have given us a personal stake in the war; we are inclined to regard the war as our own personal scrap."

Forgery of Letter Denied by Briggs

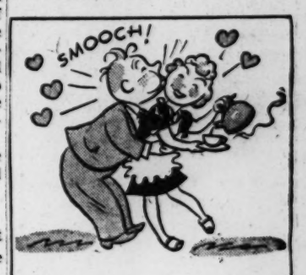
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—George N. Briggs pleaded innocent today to charges that he forged the celebrated "Hopkins letter."

Appearing to answer Federal indictments which alleged forgery, false pretense and use of the mails to defraud, Mr. Briggs, former confidential aid to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, entered a disclaimer to all these charges.

His attorneys then asked for and were granted three weeks in order to file such motions or demurrers as they might decide to offer preliminary to trial.

Glassmaking an Old Craft

Glassmaking was a handicraft for 5,000 years until about 1908, when machinery was introduced.



You can boil
or you can "perk" it—
Postum's *grand*
made either way!

• • •

To *Instant* Postum,
in the cup,
Add hot water—
no delay!

TWO FORMS: ONE DELICIOUS FLAVOR!

Postum contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

U. S. Declared Far Short Of Work Program

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—With the shadow of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 peacetime unemployed looming large in its vision, the American Society of Planning Officials reported the nation today was "still far short" of planned programs for postwar development.

In a statement, the society estimated an annual national income of $150,000,000,000 would be necessary in the postwar years to keep employment at 57,000,000. This, the society pointed out, compares to a national income of $83,000,000,000 in 1929; and $42,000,000,000 in 1933.

"Private enterprise is expected to play an important role in keeping the national income at a high level through expanded production," the Society said. "But with all justifiable optimism for quick conversion of industry, at least temporary unemployment of serious proportions appears inevitable during the period between full production for war and full production for peace."

The society reported 30 states had adopted legislation authorizing planning councils during 1943.

Soldier Vote

Continued from Page 1

rule. The Senate apparently thought better of its first action after it went home at the Christmas recess and talked to the parents of overseas soldiers. Mr. Roosevelt has twice assailed the states'-rights plan, passed by the Senate, on the ground that it would deprive millions of men and women of the voting privilege, and would be a "fraud upon the American people."

Anger over the issue has already caused a bitter row between Senators Joseph F. Guffey, (D) of Pennsylvania, and Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, sponsor of the "states'-rights" program, which helped unseat Senator Guffey as senatorial campaign manager for his party.

The row between Democrats and Republicans blazed afresh over the week end.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, co-author of the Lucas-Green federal ballot bill, forecast that the Upper Chamber would approve his measure which calls for a simplified blank ballot for President, Vice-President and Congress, but would leave jurisdiction over the validity of the ballots in the hands of state election officials.

Charges and Counter Charges

Senator Lucas charges that Republicans are using the issue to attack President Roosevelt. Republicans, on the other hand, led by Senator Rufus C. Holman of Oregon, charge Democrats are using the issue to promote a fourth term.

Senator Lucas charged Holman "let the cat out of the bag last week by saying that if Mr. Roosevelt took himself out of the picture the bill would pass in 30 minutes."

Senator Holman promptly charged Senator Lucas with "draping the American flag about himself . . . It all adds up to the fact that this is a fourth-term bill," he added.

Soldiers and sailors leaned over the gallery as the debate progressed, trying to understand what it was all about.

Republicans seek to have the Lucas-Green bill amended to require the names of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates placed on the ballots, instead of asking soldiers to write them in, or vote directly for "Democratic" or "Republican" tickets.

Opponents object that this would delay distribution of ballots till after the nominating conventions.

Guffey Ousted in Byrd Tilt; Will Davis Stay With OWI?

Continued from Page 1

eligible for the campaign post who comes from a state where there is a senatorial campaign in the same year.

Senator Guffey, however, declares Senator Barkley "removed him" and promises a later statement.

Senator Guffey, at any rate, is out, and the Democrat most frequently mentioned as his successor is Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who seems to have the confidence of all wings of the party.

But whereas the Guffey-Byrd row affects only the party, the Elmer Davis-Robert Sherwood schism affects the conduct of the war, and the whole propaganda effort.

This problem is directly up to President Roosevelt.

Many observers put down his unfortunate clash of personalities as another example of Mr. Roosevelt's weakness as an administrator.

Mr. Roosevelt picked Mr. Davis, a seasoned and liberal radio commentator and former newspaperman, to head the important OWI. Newspapermen have generally praised the Davis administration. Mr. Davis has seemed eager to get out information for the public and more than once has gone to bat for the press against overcautious restraints of Administration officials.

Mr. Sherwood, Director of OWI overseas operations, is nominally under Mr. Davis, but has a close personal intimacy with President Roosevelt, which makes for the administrative problem which has now arisen. Mr. Sherwood is well known as a playwright and is generally liked and respected as a personality, but has not won any plaudits as an administrator.

After offering to resign several times, Mr. Davis has now made his continuation as OWI head reportedly contingent upon the discharge of three of Mr. Sherwood's subordinates. It is the old, old Roosevelt story. The President has the habit of picking men and then going around their authority by dealing with somebody else, often their own subordinates, to the demoralization of the agency concerned. Mr. Davis has found the conditions under which he is working intolerable, and is pressing for a showdown.

What seems to be happening is a repetition of the Henry Wallace-Jesse Jones incident, in which Mr. Roosevelt disciplined the two men, following a public controversy, by abolishing the Office of Economic Warfare. This ousted Milo Perkins and Vice-President Wallace, two of Mr. Roosevelt's strongest Left-Wing backers, but left the situation little changed so far as Right-Wing Mr. Jones was concerned. It was widely interpreted as a move to placate the conservative groups in the Democratic Party.

It is now possible that Mr. Roosevelt will allow both Mr. Davis and Mr. Sherwood to step out and replace the former with Byron Price, the able Director of Censorship and former Associated Press official.

The difference between this and the Wallace-Jones controversy is that this one has been conducted at a dignified level, with no undercover sniping, so far as is known, on Mr. Davis's part. Mr. Davis, a widely liked news commentator, came to Washington at a financial sacrifice. His agency has been subjected to frequent attacks in Congress and has had its appropriation trimmed, but Mr. Davis himself has managed to remain respected, and fairly popular.

On the other hand, OWI itself has never been closely co-ordinated. It has reflected all the vacillations in policy of the Administration itself, and has sometimes resembled a soup made by too many cooks.

Mr. Davis has now handed in his ultimatum. His departure would mean one more breach with the liberal past of the New Deal.

Vast Future Set For Radar Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The war is the proving ground for the future of electronics, said J. C. Cooper, Canadian General Electric Company, in a recent address here. He predicted that when the conflict ends, ships at sea will be able to detect other ships or icebergs through the heaviest fog; trains will be kept from crashing, even though switchmen and engineers fail; cloud masses will be measured thousands of miles away to aid weather predictions, and explorers will use portable units to locate distant mountain masses.

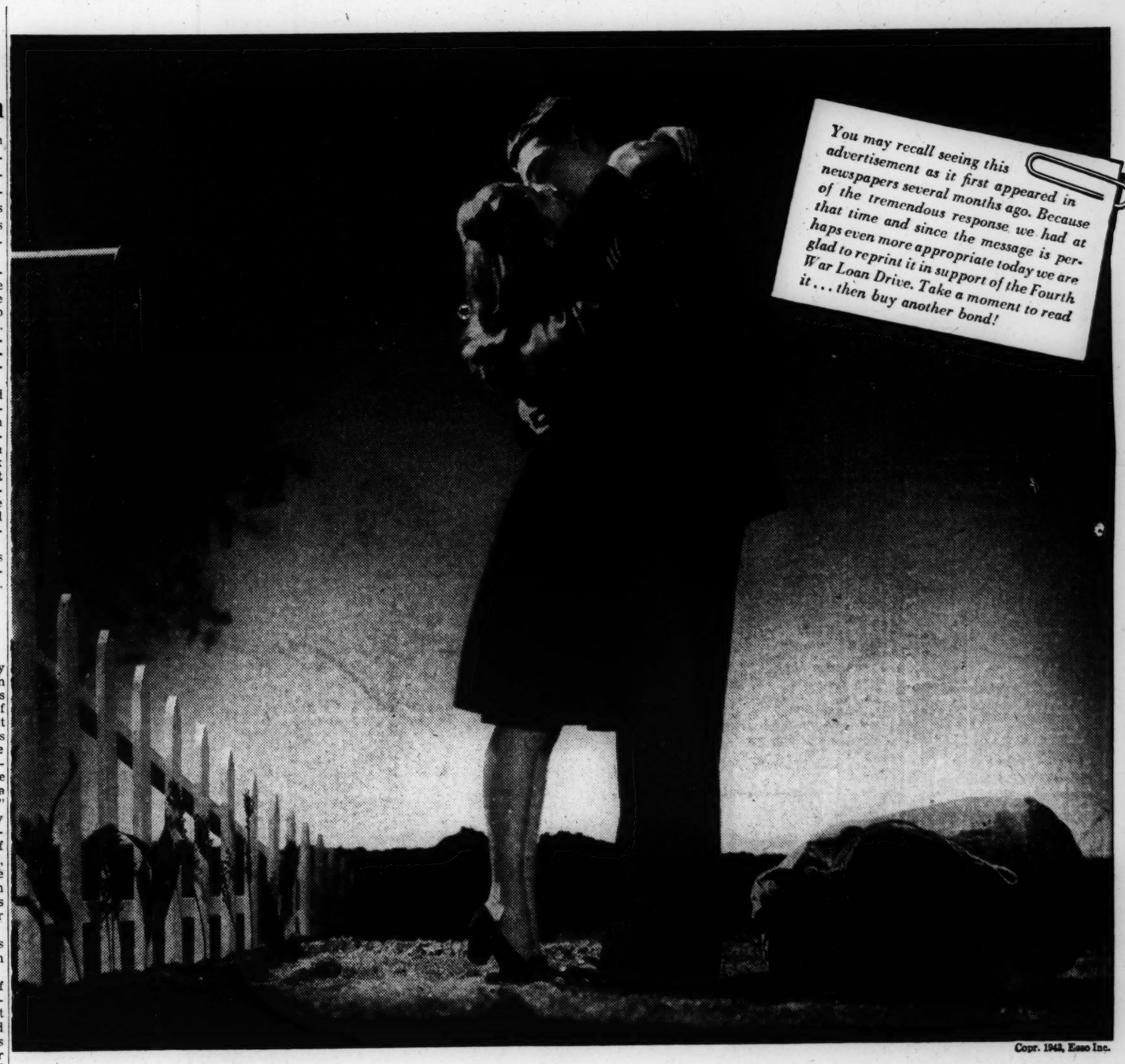
Arthur Brentano

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Arthur Brentano, who passed on here Jan. 29, was an internationally known book seller and publisher.

Mr. Brentano was President of Brentano's, New York bookselling house, more than 30 years. It was under his guidance that the firm, founded in 1853 by his uncle, expanded on an international scale. Branches were opened in London, Paris, Philadelphia, Washington, and Hartford.

A native of Hoboken, Mr. Brentano lived in New York and Europe before moving to East Orange a half-century ago.

Surviving are a son, Arthur, Jr., of East Orange, and three daughters, Miss Rowena Brentano, Mrs. Franklin Oakes and Mrs. Emily Herman, all of the Oranges.



Copr. 1943, Esso Inc.

"Home"...

For years he dreamed about this moment...
and hated to wake up
to mud and blood and killing...
A man gets lonely in a crowd of men...

But there was a job to do...
a job of fighting to make this world
a decent place in which to live

So that other boys in the future...
wouldn't have to cut huge chunks
out of their lives in the name of freedom.

So he fought and dreamed...
and woke up...
until the day the dream was real.

The thing to remember is this:
War Bonds and Stamps
will bring them together sooner!
Buy for Human Happiness...

War Bonds and Stamps will speed
this horrible war to a quicker end
Buy for Victory...

War Bonds and Stamps will make jobs
for those who come home!
Buy for a safe and better future
for all of us.

Esso

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	345,310
1944 volume to date	17,179,054
1943 volume to date	17,420,132

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Saturday	50.6	Prev. day	50.5
Month ago	49.6	Year ago	44.0
'44-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Adams Exp ½g	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Adams-Millis ¼e	4	27½	26½	27	— ⅞
Air Reduction 1a	3	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
Alleghany Corp	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	8	247⅞	245⅝	247⅞	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅝
Allen Indust ¾g	1	10	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	144¹	143	144	
Allied Kid 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2g	15	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅞
Allied Strs 1	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Allis-ChMfg 1¼g	18	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾e	1	84¾	84⅝	84¾	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	3	58½	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Am Bank N pf 3	† 30	62½	62½	62½	— ½
Am Bosch	11	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake5 1.80g	1	40	39½	40	+ ¼
Am BrSh pf 5¼	† 30	129	129	129	
Am Cable & Rad	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Am Can 3	2	86½	86½	86½	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7	†160	176	175¾	176	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	12	36⅛	35¼	36	+ ⅞
Am C&F pf 14¼g	2	72½	71¼	72½	+1
Am Ch&Cable 2	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Am Chicle 4a	† 70	111	109¾	109¾	—1¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6	† 50	103	103	103	
Am Distill	35	115¼	111⅞	115	+3¼
§ Am Distill stpd	2	51¼	51	51¼	— ½
Am For Pow	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—1-16
Am&FPS6pf 1½k	1	72	72	72	
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
Am&FP 2pf	18	18⅞	18½	18½	— ½
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
Am Hide & Leath	12	4¼	4	4	
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ½
Am Ice	2	47⅝	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Am Interna 1½g	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Am Locom 1½g	20	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	2	84½	84	84½	+ ¼
Am M&Fdy .80	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am M&Met 1	2	10	10	10	
Am Metal 1½g	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	† 10	117¼	117¼	117¼	—1⅜
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 20	33½	33½	33½	
Am Pow & Lt	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	4	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	13	42	41½	41½	— ¼
AmRad&Stl .40g	34	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Am R Mill .20e	40	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
AmRoilMpf 4½	†180	65½	65	65¼	
Am Seating 1½g	6	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	5	37½	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7	† 30	149	149	149	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs 2	20	26¼	26	26½	+ ⅜
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
Am Stove .30e	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	29½	29½	29½	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	115	115	115	
Am Tel & Tel 9	18	157⅛	157	157⅛	
Am Tobacco 3a	6	62½	61½	62	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	63⅛	63	63	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	† 30	143¾	143¾	143¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	9	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	6	45¾	45⅜	45¾	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	16	7¼	7	7⅛	
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	5	72½	72	72½	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	24	25⅛	24⅞	25	
Anacon W&C 1	†150	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
Arch-Dan-M 2	2	44½	43½	44½	+ ½
Armour & Co	12	5½	5½	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref3¾	4	82¼	82¼	82¼	+1¼
ArmstronCk1.35g	4	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Carp .55g	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Asso D Gds 1ae	7	13	12¾	13	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 20	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Atch T&SF 1½e	8	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	86	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅜
Atl Coast Line 3g	7	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	— ¼
Atl Refining 1g	6	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½g	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
AtlasPow31¼g	†360	58	57⅞	57⅞	
Aust Nash 75c	29	8⅜	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
Aust N pfA3½g	†160	74½	73	74½	+2
Aviation Co .20g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Baldwin Loco 1½g	40	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	32	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	9	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Barber Asph	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	26	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ½
Bell Airc 1a	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	8	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ¾
Best & Co 1.60a	*1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Best Foods 1ae	21	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Beth Steel 6	107	60½	59½	59¾	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	117¼	117	117	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 2	6	28⅛	38	38	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	4	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Blumenthal pf7	† 10	94	94	94	—1¼
Boeing Airplane2g	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40e	4	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	36½	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	12	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Brewing Co Am 2	1	41	41	41	— ½
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	6	27½	27⅛	27½	
Bristol-My 1.90g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	5	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	2	18⅛	18½	18½	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	31	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 60	112	111¾	112	— ¼
Budd Mfg5Spf5	†340	56⅜	55½	56⅜	+ ⅜
Buda Wheel ½g	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo Forge 2g	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
BurlingMills1.90g	2	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	43	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros .60	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Byers pf 7	† 10	74	74	74	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	— 1-16
Calif Pack 1½g	3	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wyl¼g	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Can Dry Ale ¼g	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	64	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Caro C&O 5	†130	100	99½	100	+ ½
Case (JI) Co	17	36⅜	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
Cabenter Stl 1½e	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 4	4	46½	46⅜	46½	
Celanese Corp 2	5	38⅞	38½	38⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124	124	124	
Celotex Corp ½g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Celotex Co pf 1	† 40	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Cent Ill Ltpf4½g	† 40	107	107	107	— ½
Century Rib M	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	15	32½	32	32½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	12	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†160	60	59½	59½	— ½
Champ Pap & F 1	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Ches & Ohio 3	10	46½	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Chi Grt West	1	5½	5½	5½	
Chi Grt W pf 3½g	11	21⅞	21	21	
Chi Mail Dr .60g	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	16½	16	16½	+1
Childs Co	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	23	79⅝	78¾	79⅜	+ ⅞
City I&F 1.20	10	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20e	4	35¾	35⅜	35¾	
Clett Peabody 2	12	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	10	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Col & South	†130	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	† 3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf	† 10	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Col S Coast A 1.80g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Col S Coast B 1.80g	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	34	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ½
Colum Carbon 4	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Coml Credit 3	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Coml Invest Tr 3	13	43½	43⅜	43½	
Coml Solv .60g	8	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Com with&South	45	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Com & So pf 4½g	6	82½	82	82½	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	13	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
Cons Cigar .20g	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	51	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
Cons Edis of 5	3	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	41	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
Cons F Ind of 1g	34	20⅛	19½	20	+ ¾
Cons Laund ¼g	26	9¼	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas	72	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ½
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	14	13¾	14	+ ¾
Cons Vultee 1ae	9	13⅛	13	13	
Consol'n Coal	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Consum Pr 4½	† 70	104½	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
Container Co 1ae	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Bak 1ae	1	8	8	8	
Con Can 1	3	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
Cont Motors .60	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del 1	9	31¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
CopperweldStl .80	31	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
Cor'nWtSt pf2½	† 30	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40	†110	47	46¾	46¾	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	9	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
Cornell DuE 1.10g	5	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
Coty Inc .30g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Coty Internat	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane Co 1g	7	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	4	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½a	2	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Crosley Corp 1g	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅞
Crown Zeller ¼ae	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	21	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅞
Cuba R R pf	†170	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	39	26⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅛
Curtis Publishing	5	6⅛	6	6	
Curtiss-Wright¾g	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼a	2	23⅛	23½	23½	
Davison Chem 1g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
Decca Records 1a	3	23⅛	23	23	
Deere & Co 2g	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Drisel-W-G 1½	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Del & Hudson	21	21¾	21⅜	21¾	
Del Lack&West	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Devoe & RayAla †	50	32½	32½	32½	
Diam Match 1½	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½	† 20	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
Doehler D C 1⅞g	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	11	50¼	49½	49½	— ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	31	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
duPont de N4¼g	3	139¼	139	139¼	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 1	120½	120	120¼	+ ⅛
Eagle P Ld .60g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Eastern Air L	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
EasternRMil 10g	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	9	163	161	161	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	3	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 2	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1¼g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	66¾	66½	66½	— ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	90½	90	90	+ ¼
El PasoNGas 2.40	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 5	† 20	103	103	103	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	130	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
Eng P S $5 pf5	†250	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
EPSS$5.2pf5½a	†350	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
Eng P S $6pf6	† 70	96	95¾	96	
Equit Off Bldg	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	
Erie RR 1g	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Erie RR ct 1g	19	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
Erie RR pf A 5	4	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
EurekaVClean ¾g	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Evans Products	10	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
Exchange Buff .15e	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	60	13⅛	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Federal D Strs ¾e	3	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜e	5	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	2	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
Flintkote .90g	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 80	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾g	1	56	56	56	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Francisco Sugar	5	14½	14	14½	— ¾
Freeport Sulph 2	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
FruehaufTral1.40a	3	32	31¾	32	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf5	† 10	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf1.20	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Gamewell ¼e	30	27	27	27	—1
Gar Wood Ind .40	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Tr 2¼g	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
Gen Baking .15e	4	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Bronze .60g	34	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cable A	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	† 70	91	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	2	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	33	36¾	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	11	42¼	42	42	
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 10	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	14	2⅜	2½	2½	
Gen Mills 4	1	108	108	108	+ ½
Gen Mills5pf5	† 30	129	129	129	
Gen Motors of 5	3	126¼	125¼	126¼	
Gen Motors 2	31	53	52⅝	53	+ ½
Gen Out Advert	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Out Ad A 3g	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig ¼¼g	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract 1.20	5	22	22	22	+ ½
Gen Shoe ¼ae	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g	† 40	87¾	86½	86½	—1¼
Gen Tel 1.60	1	23	23	23	
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	20	20	20	
Gen T&R 1g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
Gen T&R pf 4½	† 50	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
GilletteSafR .70g	36	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	74	74	74	— ½
Gimbel Bros 56pf6	2	86	86	86	
Gimbel Bros .15e	26	12	11⅝	12	
Glidden Co .30e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 20	90	90	90	
Goodrich B F 2g	9	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½e	11	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
Gcth Hosiery ½g	10	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	1	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½g	6	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	12	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	3	26	26	26	
Green H L 2a	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—1⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	10	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
GrumAirCn 1½g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	30	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	4	39½	39	39⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
Hanna MAS5pf5	† 30	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Harb-Walker 1	7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
Hat CpAmpf6½	† 30	105	105	105	— ½
Hayes Mfg	3	21¼	1¼	21¼	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 80	102½	102¼	102¼	— ½
Hercules Motor 1	5	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	78¾	78½	78½	— ½
Hercules P pf 6	† 80	129	129	129	+1
Hires C E 1.20a	2	21½	21	21	+ ¼
Hollander&Son ¼ae	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Homestake Min	12	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
HouseholdF pf5	† 10	109	109	109	
Houston Oil	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Howe Sound 3	3	33	33	33	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	3	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	9	13½	13	13	
Ill Central pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅜
Indpls P&L .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ¼
Inland Steel 4½g	4	74	74	74	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	1	34	34	34	
Internlakelron .35g	37	7⅛	7	7½	+ ½
IntBusMachine 6a	3	160	159	160	
Int Harvester 2a	16	74	73¼	73¼	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 40	166	167½	167½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Int Minerals&C 1g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	69	69	69	
Int Mining	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	29	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can pf7	† 40	133	133	133	+ ¼
Int Paper	14	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅛
Int Pap of 5	2	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— ½
Int Ry Cen Am	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
IntRyCenAmPf2½g	†220	74	73	74	+1
Int Salt 2½g	4	43	42½	43	+ ½
Int Shoe 1.80	1	36	36	36	
Int Tel & Tel	113	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Int Tel&Tel for ct	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Interst Dept S ¼ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Johns-Manv 2¼g	3	89	88¾	89	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl ⅜e	26	21¾	21	21½	+ ½
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Jones&LStl pfB 5	2	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
Joy Mfg .80	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Kalam St&F .20e	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Kan City South	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Kelsey-HWh B ⅜e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 3g	32	31	30⅝	30¾	— ¼
Keyst S&W .30e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Kayser J ¼ae	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Kimberly-Clark 1a	2	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Kinney$5pf1½k	† 50	55¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Steel Concern Shows Lower Net in 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and subsidiaries report net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $8,038,441, equal to $4.31 a common share, compared with $10,305,705 or $5.66 a share in 1942.

American Type Founders, Inc., reported for nine months to Dec. 31 net profit of $700,316, equal to $1.23 a share on the capital stock, compared with $760,500, or $1.34 a share, in the like period of 1942. The company's main plant is at Elizabeth, N. J.

West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp. made a preliminary report of consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $686,842 equal to $1.72 a share, in an annual report issued by J. Cameron Thomson, president. The year's net income was the highest since 1931 and compares with earnings of $1.61 a share for 1942.

Northwest Bancorporation and its affiliates reported consolidated net income for 1943 of $3,432,226, equal to $2.21 per share, in an annual report issued by J. Cameron Thomson, president. The year's net income was the highest since 1931 and compares with earnings of $1.61 a share for 1942.

U. S. Leather Co. reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $1,063,881, equal to $3.59 a share on the class "A" stock. This compared with $1,420,361, equal, after provisions for dividends on the preferred and class "A" stock, to 36 cents a share on the common, in the like period of 1942.

United States Pipe & Foundry Co. reported for 1943 net profit of $1,608,671, equal to $2.31 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,655,646, or $2.38 a share, in 1942.

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. reported net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $1,241,934, equal to $5.14 a share on 241,509 shares of capital stock, compared with 1942 earnings of 21,144,785, or $4.74.

A. M. Byers Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $264,800, equal to 63 cents a common share, compared with $365,070, or $1.01 a share, for the 1942 quarter. Earnings for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 were $1,046,843, or $2.48 a share, against $1,257,495, or $3.25, a year earlier.

Carpenter Steel Co. reported net profit for the quarter ended Dec. 31 of $356,468, equal to 99 cents a share, compared with $367,538, or $1.02 a share, for the comparable 1942 period.

Ashland Oil & Refining Co. reported consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $733,866 equal to 71 cents a common share, compared with $1,103,605 or $1.09 for the previous fiscal year.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. reports net profit for the year ended Oct. 31 of $1,761,593 equal to $5.26 a share, compared with $1,639,983 or $4.87 in 1942.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports net income of $1,273,162 for 1943, or $1.34 a common share, compared with $1,206,187, or $1.26 a common share, for the preceding year.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports net profit of $945,783 for the six months ended Dec. 31, or $1.89 a common share, compared with $830,480, or $1.64 a common share, for the like period of 1942.

Anthracite Miners In February to Work Seven Days a Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of the anthracite shortage, Secretary Harold Ickes has asked for Sunday operation of the mines in February—a move which would mean no day off for the miners during the month since they already work six days a week.

Under the miners' contract they would get double pay for Sunday work. The Solid Fuels Administration, headed by Mr. Ickes, announced arrangements have been made with the Office of Price Administration for an increase in anthracite prices during the period of Sunday operation in order to absorb this extra cost.

A spokesman said the United Mine Workers is "co-operating" with the Government in the move.

Anthracite, widely-used for home heating, has been in short supply all winter. The Fuels Administration reported that production improved in the week ended January 22, rising to 1,218,000 tons. This was 71,000 tons above the previous week and the best record since Dec. 4.

However, the Fuels Administration said the improvement would not materially affect the anthracite shortage in the Eastern states.

Bituminous production remained at a high level during the week with 12,650,000 tons mined.

Anthracite is mined solely in eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Ickes said churches in the region were consulted on the question of emergency Sunday work and approved it.

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Urges World Control of All Raw Materials

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—A suggestion for a postwar world organization to control all raw materials as a means of insuring peace has been made by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, chief of the War Production Board's stockpiling and shipping imports branch.

Dr. Elliott told a forum audience that in return for American Lend-Lease the control of raw materials should be "generally internationalized."

"There must be a balance of world resources," he said, stating that empires have been ruined "by gutting themselves of their resources and taking useless gold in return."

Dr. Elliott said the United States, Great Britain and Russia must never again allow an aggressor nation to stockpile critical materials. He said application of economic sanctions would have prevented the present war.

The WPB official holds the position as professor of the department of government at Harvard University.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William L. Batt, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, has proposed that the United States after the war "make every effort to import all of the critical materials which we can from abroad and use as little of our own precious remaining supplies" as possible.

Asserting that many of the nation's natural resources "are approaching an end" and that "some of them are now at that point," Mr. Batt said in an address prepared for delivery before the City Business Club:

"I know of no other practical means by which we can . . . lay a good foundation for sound international relationships and . . . contribute to larger employment of American workmen."

Mr. Batt, who also is president of SKF industries here, said the United States should say to foreign nations in effect:

"We will ship you all the manufactured articles which we have in surplus and which you want, provided you pay us in the raw materials which we can use and of which you have an exportable supply."

N. A. M. Releases 2nd Postwar 'Guide'

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has released the first two of five planned "guides to postwar preparation."

Norman W. Wilson, president of the Hammermill Paper Co. and a member of the committee producing the booklets, said rapid technical progress and new processes have made many old products and methods obsolete. He predicted that marked changes in the industrial labor force during the transition period and more competition as expanded war industries seek outlets for peacetime production.

To meet these problems one N. A. M. booklet recommends that companies study their organization for best utilization of key employes, provide for sufficient working capital, develop plans and study facilities, seek to reduce costs, review markets, anlyze long range policies, and develop new products.

The second of the series of booklets deals with development along these recommended lines in the building up of sales policy and organization.

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WPB Closes Three More Aluminum Production Lines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Aluminum emerged today as a potential all-purpose metal as the War Production Board closed down three more production lines, all at Massena, N. Y. Satisfactory war production has been reached and much aluminum may be put back on the civilian market to bat for steel and other metals.

The closure of the three lines will bring the number of shutdowns to 15, all in the East and South where power for aluminum production is generated with scarce coal.

Together the curtailments mean a nationwide drop in production of 14 per cent, Philip D. Wilson, director of the WPB aluminum division, said in an interview.

Still a Small Surplus

"There will still be a small surplus and we will have to do a little more cutting," Mr. Wilson said. "Perhaps two more lines will be shut down."

In view of the recent Office of War Information prediction that nearly 40 per cent of the country's output might be halted, Mr. Wilson's assurances were calculated to relieve apprehension in a number of areas where new plants are located.

Before the cutbacks, Mr. Wilson said, output was running more than 40,000,000 pounds a month ahead of consumption.

The Massena, N. Y., cutback will take out of service two lines at the Alcoa-owned plant there and one line at the nearby government-owned St. Lawrence plant.

Steadily mounting aircraft production is expected to make unnecessary any big new cuts later in the year, but Mr. Wilson said the Shipshaw plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada presents an unknown factor. The plant contributes about 600,000,000 pounds a year under a contract which runs until mid-1945.

Taking the Metal in Payment

The United States is taking the aluminum in repayment of a $67,000,000 outlay for construction of the plant. There is pressure from Oregon and Washington Congressmen to halt the inflow of Canadian metal.

"That's a higher policy decision than I could make," Mr. Wilson said. "Personally I think we are lucky to have had the use of foreign power, labor and bauxite (aluminum ore). In any case, the contract calls for six months notice on cancellation, which means no change for six months at least."

Officials meanwhile awaited industry's reaction to the WPB offer of limited quantities of aluminum for experimental work on postwar uses. C. B. Batman, chief of the aluminum distribution section, said one company is thinking of aluminum corn and beet pickers. Another has made "very preliminary" inquiries about an aluminum automobile.

Mr. Batman said aluminum window frames and sashes would not need painting and would not streak buildings with rust.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 18
Dividend Income

Many persons have income from dividends, even though often small in amount. This income must be reported for Federal income tax purposes to the extent that it represents taxable income.

Income from dividends is entered on line 2 of the income tax return. Dividends, in general, represent distributions of earnings and profits by a corporation or association to its shareholders, and are taxable income. In certain cases, however, such as the liquidation of a bank or other corporation, dividends may represent a recovery of the shareholders' original investment, and to that extent would not constitute income, but a return of original capital, and accordingly would not be taxable.

In certain cases, also, such as mining companies declaring dividends out of depletion reserves, the dividend may represent wholly or partially a return of investment. Persons receiving dividends of this character are usually advised by the corporation as to the amount which it considers to be nontaxable as a return of capital. It is appropriate for the taxpayer to enter in his return the amounts received in accordance with the advice by the corporation, but it should be borne in mind that the determination of the taxable amount may be subject to revision as a result of official audit of the corporation's return.

Dividends, on share accounts in Federal savings and loans associations on shares issued prior to March 28, 1942, are exempt from normal tax, but must be included in surtax net income for surtax purposes. Dividends on share accounts with respect to shares issued on or after March 28, 1942, are subject to both normal tax and surtax.

For taxpayers on a cash basis—that is, reporting income as received, and expenses as paid—dividend income is reported as received. Dividend income is considered as received when the dividend check is received, irrespective of when the taxpayer may cash the check.

Where stock is sold, and a dividend is both declared and paid after the sale, it is income to the purchaser of the stock. If the stock is sold after the date of declaration and before the date of payment of a dividend, the dividend is income to the seller if received by him. If, however, it is received by a purchaser who had included the amount in his purchase price in contemplation of the next dividend, it is income to him, and the amount which he advanced to the seller in anticipation of the dividend it not deductible by him, because that amount was merely part of the cost to him of the stock, and the receipt of the dividend is not a return of his cost.

American-So. African Commercial Trade Channels Opening

WASHINGTON (AP)—The foreign economic administration and the Government of the Union of South Africa have announced the opening of commercial trade channels for direct orders between South African importers and American exporters of small hand tools for non-military use.

Each order, when cleared through the established procedure, will be shipped separately and directly to the consignee in South Africa.

The new procedure, subject to wartime governmental controls, provides that each South African merchant will submit orders for six months' forward requirements, designating the name of the desired U. S. supplier with each order.

Would Exempt Servicemen From Wartime Credit Curb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Retail Credit Institute of America, Inc., suggested that returning servicemen be exempted from wartime credit restrictions.

A number of such veterans have been unable to meet "the stiff down payments and short terms" on household goods and other articles, President Nathan S. Sachs said in a petition to the Federal Reserve system which has exempted farmers and flood victims from the restrictions.

The Institute asked lifting of a specific regulation requiring immediate down payment of at least one-fifth to one-third of the purchase price.

"A regulation to curb purchases by people who have enjoyed the war boom should not apply to the men and women in the armed forces," the Institute said.

WPB Relaxes Steel Use Ban For Civilians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The War Production Board has made a modest start on the relaxation of its order which forbids the use of iron and steel in more than 600 common civilian products.

The ban was lifted yesterday for a few items, but WPB observed that it was "problematical" how soon the newly authorized goods would reach ultimate consumers.

Relaxation for Some Items

Permitted under the amendment is the use of iron and steel in automotive heaters, cigarette lighters, moving picture projectors and sound equipment, stencils, hose reels, grease guns and pumps, oil pumps, window shade rollers for street cars and buses, and low-grade steel wire for hat brims.

The metals also may be used in certain truck parts and accessories.

WPB's steel division, eyeing growing surpluses of iron and steel, has urged complete revocation of the original order, so that "odds and ends" of steel not needed for war production could be fabricated into civilian goods.

The Army and Navy opposed the revocation, and it was rejected by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson. A later compromise suggestion that the prohibition be lifted on all but about 150 of the least essential civilian goods also was turned down.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The magazine Steel asserted Government officials "appear to be cautious in allowing further releases (of steel for civilian production) until after the European invasion has started and better appraisal can be made of subsequent war needs."

To Await European Invasion

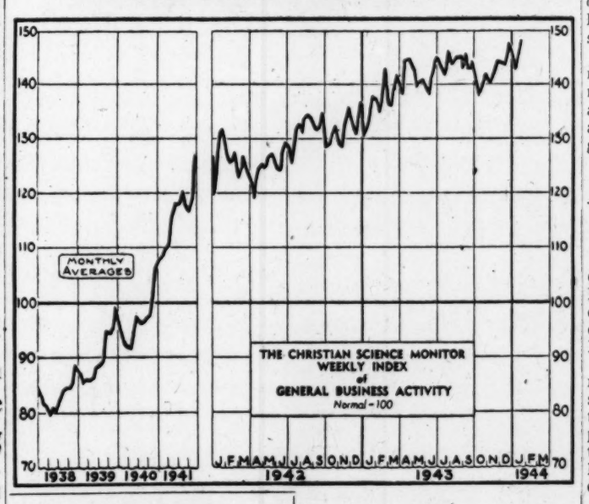
The trade publication predicted recent trends toward easing of restrictions on steel for nonwar purposes would be halted pending definite developments in the war with Germany.

Reviewing last year's activities in alloy steel production, the journal reported 13,116,000 tons of alloys in the year, 14 per cent over the previous year. Pig iron production also set a new record last year, soaring to 61,777,296 tons, including ferromanganese and spiegeleisen. Production in 1942 was 56,861,047.

The magazine quoted tin plate producers as forecasting a 3,000,000-ton year, based on the assumption that last half output will duplicate that of the first period. Current plate production is about 50 per cent of capacity, sufficient to meet quotas, and elctrolytic lines are at about 70 per cent, the publication said.

Steel works operations were unchanged at 99 per cent of estimated capacity last week.

Further Advance Recorded In Monitor Business Index



A further substantial advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor Index of General business activity during the third week of the month when the three components scored gains. The index rose 148.7 (prel). for the week ended Jan. 22 from 145.5 for the previous week. A year ago the index registered 133.1 for the week ended Jan. 23.

The sharpest gains were shown for bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings, which countered seasonal declines. The latter series has been rising for three successive weeks against the usual downtrend, reflecting the heavy volume of war shipments.

Electric power production eased slightly less than usual for the week.

	Jan.* 22, 1944	Jan. 15, 1944	Jan. 23, 1943
Combined index	148.7	148.5	133.1
Bk debits outside NYC	170.0	164.1	145.9
Elec power production	134.5	134.3	124.7
Misc carloadings	141.6	138.2	128.8

*Preliminary.

Extra Newsprint For Leap Year Day

WASHINGTON (AP)—Supplementary quotas of newsprint have been granted all daily newspapers by the War Production Board to permit publication on Feb. 29, the extra day in Leap Year which was not taken into account in the original quarterly quotas.

Newspapers which do not publish on Sundays were directed to figure their extra tonnage allotments by dividing original consumption quotas by the number of actual publishing days, exclusive of Leap Year day, in the first quarter of 1944. The result is the allowable extra tonnage.

Ship Concern's Deliveries In '43 Total $300,000,000

KEARNY, N. J. (AP)—Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. announced it delivered 80 ships worth $300,000,000 in 1943.

The United States Steel Corp. subsidiary said this compared with 64 ships valued at $200,000,000 in 1942, or a 50 per cent increase. Part of the deliveries were made from the company's Port Newark, N. J., shipyards.

"Ships delivered last year alone by the two yards," said Lynn H. Korndorff, president, "were worth more than all the vessels produced by the company in the 25 years from its founding in 1917, shortly after our entry into World War No. 1, to our declaration of hostilities in World War No. 2, following the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor."

Aviation Director

Tommy Weber

Roswell H. Rausch

President of the Automatic Paper Machinery Company of Hoboken, N. J., elected a director of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.

Poultry, Dairy Products On Critical List

NEW YORK (AP)—Fresh fruits and vegetables and fish will be in good supply in February while poultry and dairy products will be on the critical list and meat stocks will be about the same as now, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. said.

Potatoes, cauliflower, lettuce, celery, citrus fruits and avocados will be plentiful, the company said in a report on the food outlook for February. Other forecasts included:

Turnips and carrots will be in fair supply and new cabbage is due next month. Onions are short but the situation should be slightly relieved by new crops. Apples will continue scarce, pear supplies will be small and fewer strawberries are anticipated.

Fish should continue ample to meet demand unless there is a cold wave. Production is on the upgrade—partly because of a mild winter so far—with good supplies coming from the North Atlantic, Great Lakes area, and the South.

Butter and cheese will remain critically short while demand for both is increasing. In the four principal Midwest markets last week, the only offerings of cheddar were made in Chicago.

Supplies of chicken and fowl will be slight and ducks, geese, and turkeys are practically off the market. Eggs probably will continue in good supply for normal civilian demands and with prices unchanged.

Although meat conditions generally will be unchanged, there will probably be a liberal supply of smoked meat and fair stocks of lambs. Corn-fed beef and veal are short and will continue so.

The fresh pork loin picture is mixed. The situation generally is more favorable but supplies still are not fully up to requirements and the Army and dealers cannot get all they require.

Army Sharply Cuts Locomotive Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Military orders for 1944 manufacture of locomotives have been cut 25 per cent for large types and 35 per cent for small models, the War Production Board reported.

The change in military requirements will reduce the number of steam locomotives weighing 80 tons or more by 741, leaving approximately 2,000 to be supplied this year. Approximately 300 small locomotives will be built, after cancellation of 162 units.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.72⅛	1.72½	1.71⅞	1.71⅞	
Minneapolis	1.63⅛	1.62¾	1.62¾	1.63⅛	
Kansas City	1.62⅝	1.62⅛	1.62⅛	1.62⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.69¾	1.69¼	1.69¼	1.69¼	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.61	1.61	
Kansas City	1.61	1.60½	1.60½	1.60½	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.69	1.68½	1.68½	1.68⅝	
Minneapolis	1.60⅜	1.60⅛	1.60⅛	1.60⅜	
Kansas City	.....	.....	.....	1.60	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80⅛	.79⅞	.80⅜	.80	
Minneapolis	.79	.78⅞	.79	.78⅞	
May	1.32¼	1.33	1.32¼	1.32⅝	1.31⅞
July	1.30½	1.31⅜	1.30⅛	1.31⅛	1.30⅛
ept.	1.29	1.29½	1.28¾	1.29½	1.28¾
Dec.	1.29	1.29½	1.28⅞	1.29⅜	1.28¾
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
July	.....	.....	.....	1.21	1.20⅞
Sept.	1.19	1.19⅛	1.19	1.19⅛	.....

Wool

Grease					
March				93.5b	94.0
May				91.5b	92.0
July	88.5	88.5	88.5	87.5b	87.0
October				85.5b	85.0
December				84.0b	84.0
Tops					
March	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.5z	123.5
May	119.0	119.0	119.0	118.3b	118.0
October	111.0	112.0	111.0	111.0t	110.6
July	114.0	115.0	114.0	114.1b	113.8
December	108.5	108.5	108.5	107.0b	107.0

b—Bid. t—Traded.

Cotton					
March	20.23	20.09	20.19	20.19	20.21
May	19.90	19.98	19.89	19.90	19.88
July	19.57	19.62	19.55	19.57	19.54
Aug.	19.16	19.24	18.15	19.15	19.17
Oct.	19.02	19.07	18.97	18.97	18.97

Spot 21.04.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs					
February	35.75	36.00	35.75	36.00	36.40
October	40.45	40.40	40.40	40.45b	40.50
Potatoes					
March	.....	.....	.....	3.35n	3.35

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Department Store Sales 14 P. C. Ahead of of 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 14 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

By districts last week's percentage increases were Atlanta 33, Dallas 27, San Francisco 25, Kansas City 20, St. Louis 19, Chicago 17, Philadelphia 9, Boston, New York and Cleveland 8 each and Richmond 3.

Soviet Money Expert Reported Leaning to U. S. Currency Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—An early international monetary conference appears probable with indications that it would endorse an $8,000,000,000 American plan for postwar currency stabilization.

Arrival in Washington of Nicolai F. Chechulin, head of a five-man Russian staff of monetary experts, led to the belief the Treasury soon would issue formal invitations to more than two-score nations to attend such a conference.

Mr. Chechulin already has talked to Dr. Harry White, Assistant Treasury Secretary and author of the so-called White stabilization plan, and there were strong indications that he would throw the weight of the Soviet delegation behind the American proposal for a stabilization fund closely tied to gold.

It was known that Russia, as a large gold-producing state, favored Mr. White's plan more than a British-advanced idea of a clearing union based on world trade volume.

Canada, too, has leaned strongly toward a gold-backed stabilization plan, and Secretary Morgenthau's recent assertion that there no longer were any insurmountable differences between the American and British aroused speculation that Great Britain is ready to abandon its plan in favor of the White proposal.

In addition to monetary stabilization, the conference also will discus an American proposal for a $10,000,000,000 United Nations Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NEW YORK (AP)—Co-operation between major nations will be necessary to prevent serious economic difficulties in the postwar era, the Monetary Standards Inquiry which concerns itself with economic problems, reported.

World currencies are so interdependent that without co-ordination, "or at least governmental collaboration," economic difficulties of increasing severity appear likely in the postwar era, it said.

Dr. John Parke Young, monetary economist for the State Department, said that following the First World War economic disintegration and distress were more serious in the postwar period than during the war itself. He urged an international survey of the world's currency structure to prevent the same condition when this war ends.

Dr. Young said Europe would need, after the armistice, capital for restocking, rehabilitation and reconstruction; control of exchange rates during the transition period; control of short-term capital movements; currency and exchange policies which permit relatively free movement of goods and services throughout the world.

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January Proved Hard Month For the Struggling Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

January, to put it mildly, was not a good month for the Bruins.

They lost eight out of 11 games. They dropped from second to next-to-last place in the National Hockey League standing. They lost the services either wholly or for part time of Bill Cowley, Don Gallinger, Harvey Jackson, and Jack Crawford. They have lost their last six games in a row. And to top it all they made a trade of Flash Hollett for Pat Egan which has yet to pay dividends.

As things stand today the Bruins have been passed by Chicago Black Hawks for the fourth and final Stanley Cup play-off berth, and unless something drastic happens, the Bostonians are going to have a hard time getting back even to fourth place. Tomorrow's game here at the Garden with the Hawks should more or less tell the story. If Bruins win, they will regain that fourth spot by the margin of one point. If they lose the Hawks will stay in their present position and move ahead of the B's by three points.

Bad Breaks

Because of the many unforeseen bad breaks which have come the Bruins' way this season they can hardly be expected to give their public the high grade of hockey they have played in the recent past. It just isn't in the books for a team containing four or five amateurs to beat even such teams as are in the league today, for even though they are not as strong as usual, they still carry too much major-league talent for the Bruins.

With Bert Gardiner having been hurt in the exhibition game at Hershey last Tuesday, Manager Art Ross will use Goalie Maurice Courteau of the Olympics again tomorrow night. Courteau has played five games for the Bruins so far, winning one and losing four. In addition Ross is calling up Tommy Brennan from the 'Pics to fill a right-wing vacancy, and Guy Labrie, the defenseman who was tried as a center in Detroit but who evidently could not become accustomed to that new position quickly enough, is going back to the amateurs.

Thus the Bruins will have five former Olympics in their line-up tomorrow night, inasmuch as Al Palazzari, Alan Rittinger, and Russ Kopak will continue to work as a line. Courteau's leaving the 'Pics, who play tomorrow night in Brooklyn and Wednesday evening in Philadelphia, means that Jean Paul Renaud will be recalled in a hurry from Canada.

Sadly Depleted

Whether the Olympics can maintain their Eastern League winning streak, which now extends through 16 games due to their identical 7-3 victories over Brooklyn Saturday and Phillie yesterday, remains to be seen, for Coach Hugo Harrington's squad will be sadly depleted. At the most he may have only 11 men with him, which may be enough in Brooklyn but may not be in the city of Brotherly Love, for the Falcons will be eagerly awaiting the 'Pics after their sordid to-do here yesterday.

Both the Bruins and the Olympics will be at home this week end, the former playing New York Rangers at the Garden Saturday night, and the latter facing New York Rovers at the Arena Friday eve and Brooklyn Crescents at the Garden Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Briefs: Herb Cain managed to retain a partnership with Lorne Carr of Toronto for the N. H. L.'s scoring leadership the past week, each winding up with 56 points. Bill Cowley still has a share for play-making honors with 33 assists, Buddy O'Connor of Canadiens having climbed into a tie with him . . . Elmer Lach of Montreal and Cline Smith of Chicago are just one assist behind . . . Cain's 29 goals are tops, with Carr's 26 second. The first 12 scorers follow:

	G	A	Pts
Cain, Boston	29	27	56
Carr, Toronto	26	30	56
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
D. Bentley, Chicago	23	27	50
Mosienko, Chicago	23	26	49
C. Smith, Chicago	15	32	47
Lach, Canadiens	14	32	46
Bodnar, Toronto	17	28	45
A. Jackson, Boston	20	23	43
Carveth, Detroit	26	27	43
O'Connor, Montreal	9	33	42
Liscombe, Detroit	20	21	41

* * *

Black Hawks really had themselves a week end . . . They beat Maple Leafs in Toronto 4-3 Saturday and then handed Detroit Red Wings their first defeat in 10 games 3-2 in Chicago last night . . . Moreover they ran their own winning streak to four and their attendance, 18,261, was the largest of the entire NHL season . . . The Bruins lost to Detroit 1-6 Saturday, with Jimmy Franks replacing Bert Gardiner in goal, and last night Montreal Canadiens beat New York Rangers in Madison Square Garden 5-3 . . . It was Rangers' 10th loss in their last 12 games and Montreal's 12th victory and 15th game without defeat in their last 16 games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	23	3	6	52	145	70
Toronto	16	16	3	35	152	132
Detroit	15	12	5	35	130	114
Chicago	15	16	1	31	121	131
Boston	13	16	4	30	150	169
New York	6	25	1	13	110	192

Results Jan. 29

Detroit 6, Boston 1.
Chicago 4, Toronto 3.

Results Jan. 30

Montreal 5, New York 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.

Most Courageous Athlete

Associated Press

Honored in Philadelphia

Pete Gray (right), one-armed center fielder of the Memphis Southern Association club, was honored as the most courageous athlete of the year at the Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association dinner recently. Gray is shown receiving the award from Scribe Ed Pollock (center) while Connie Mack looks on.

Ice Follies Return Here February 15

The famous Shipstad-Johnson show, Ice Follies of 1944, will make its annual visit to the Boston Garden on Feb. 15 and will remain through Feb. 27. Matinees will be held on every Saturday and Sunday.

Many of the old favorites, including Roy and Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, Frick and Frack, Frances Claudet, Papez and Zwack, Osborn Colson, Norah McCarthy, and Betty Atkinson, are back with the show once more, while several newcomers will grace the Boston ice for the first time.

Heading the list of new skaters is the dainty English miss, Hazel Franklin. A native of Bournemouth, England, Hazel started skating at the age of 10. After several seasons of study under Howard Nicholson, one-time world's champion, she made her professional debut. Now only 18, she is a veteran of the ice world.

Helen Brad of California and two new skating teams, the Mintons and the Roberts, complete the list of new faces. In a featured role this season is Michael Kirby, who joined the show last winter but did not get a leading role until the show started on its coast-to-coast tour this season. Mike was the Canadian men's champion prior to turning professional. Aside from skating a single, Kirby is paired with the former Canadian women's champion, Norah McCarthy.

Tickets for the ice fantasy went on sale at the Boston Garden Box Office this morning.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Another Clapper in the Making

It will be a big job for the youngster to fulfill and perhaps mention of it now is a bit premature, but if any hockey player is going to take over Dit Clapper's place in the affection of Boston fans, it would appear to be Allan Stanley of the Olympics.

Clapper, after 17 seasons in the National Hockey League, is just about ready to step aside as an active player and assume a more passive role as coach of the Bruins. The road is wide open for someone to skate into the big fellow's spot.

It might not be next year, for Stanley is hardly ready now. Only 17 years old and still a long way from being ready for the major league, it wouldn't be fair to make him jump right in. But give him two years in fast amateur company—better than the Eastern League brand with which the Olympics are having little trouble this winter—and Allan will be eminently qualified.

Shared by Hago

This opinion is shared by no less an authority than the 'Pics coach, Hago Harrington, whose judgment of hockey players is sound. "There is no question but that he has the stuff," Hago declared the other day as he watched a practice session. "He's going to be a star some day and I hope it is right here with the Bruins."

Talk to Hago and it is easy to see how sold he is on the Timmins, Ont. kid. He took a shine to him immediately last fall when he reported to the Bruins' training camp in Quebec, and Harrington's admiration for him—both as a player and as a boy—has increased.

"He is the type we like to have on the Olympics," he said earnestly. "Cean, quiet, willing to listen, and quick to learn. He is as cool at deefnse as George Hainsworth was in the nets. He thinks before he makes a play, and when he makes a pass the puck goes right where he wants it to. He is a strong skater, and fast, too. Moreover he can stickhandle right now as well as Flash Hollett, and his fakes are better."

Too Young Now

With such high praise, why isn't he ready now for the big time?

"He's too young," Hago went on. "He's only 17 and while he is big for his size, he hasn't filled out enough. He looks good in this company, but he would be playing over his head in the N. H. L. Wait until he gets his full growth, fills out his six-foot, one-inch frame, and really gets smart. He'll have something to show the rest of the league."

All that has been said about Stanley could have been said about Clapper when he first came to Boston to play with the Tigers back in 1926-27. Dit was 19 then, but like Allan he had not fully developed. He was a strong skater, but hardly the graceful one he is today, and it was his seasoning with the Tigers that made him ready for the Bruins.

There have been few players in the Burins' history who really have completely captured the affections of the local fans. Eddie Shore did. Tiny Thompson did. Clapper did. They are the Big Three. Others did for a while—Hollett, Bauer, Brimsek, Weiland, Schmidt, Hitchman, and Gainor, to mention some—but the Big Three are tops.

Saying that Stanley can make them a Big Four is a large order, but just don't be surprised. He is already a favorite with Olympics' fans, and he was a favorite last year when he played with Holman Pluggers, who became all-juvenile champions of Ontario. He has picked up a lot from Ty Andersen, the Eastern League's oldest veteran in point of service, and if he keeps improving as rapidly as he has this winter, he can go far. He is one boy the Bruins are fortunate to have on the string.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Scribes to Honor Dickey

The New York chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America is going to honor Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, at its annual banquet in the Hotel Commodore on Feb. 6. Among other things, the scribes will brand lanky William as "The Player of the Year" for '43.

A lot has been written about Bill Dickey, of course. No ball player can get into eight World Series and almost as many All-Star Games without getting some recognition from the press and radio.

Stood Back

But is seems to me that Dickey never has quite received the credit he should have at Yankee Stadium. For a number of years he was just another cog in Yankee machines. For better than a dozen years, in fact. Only during the last four or five seasons have the boys in press row gone to town on Bill.

Always it was Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Tony Lazzeri, Joe Di Maggio or Joe Gordon who received the biggest play on the banks of the Harlem River. Not particularly colorful, the quiet Louisiana catcher stood back in the shadow of his teammates, stepping to the head of the class only on the occasions when his long hit in the clutch broke up a ball game.

But, was there ever a more durable, more dependable catcher in big league baseball? Was there ever a backstop who could walk up to the plate in a clutch and slam the ball more consistently than Bill? Who ever broke more pitchers' hearts with the bases jammed? Was there ever a ball player with a finer temperament—a Yankee temperament—or a better team man and handler of pitchers? In short, was there ever a finer all-around catcher in the history of the national pastime?

Big Words

Those are big words from a young squirt in the baseball writing fraternity. There were a lot of great receivers over the years, men like Roger Bresnahan, Ray Schalk, Gabby Hartnett, Mickey Cochrane and others. But the record book shouts the name of Dickey above them all.

The Yankee veteran for 13 consecutive seasons caught 100 games or more. Certainly there is no sounder test of durability. For 16 years he has worn the uniform of the Yankees—has never played on any other major outfit. Certain there is no finer recommendation for his temperament. And no catcher in history ever drove in as many runs, or hit as many home runs. What more is there?

By a Staff Photographer

Bill Dickey

Ted Hughson, Red Sox pitcher, who generally thinks that no hitter in the world is good enough to clout his stuff, told me one day last summer:

Lou's Roomie

"They don't come any tougher in the clutch than Bill Dickey. You sweat your life away getting rid of guys like Di Maggio, and Gordon Keller up around the fat of the batting order, and then suddenly up steps Dickey. That's all, brother!"

Dickey is the one man on the current Yankees who can take you back over the trail to great New York clubs and to the days when Ruth and Gehrig were breaking down the fences of the American League. Bill roomed with Gehrig for years; and in some respects they were a lot alike. Big, silent fellows, smart and powerful, they preferred to do their talking with their bats. No man in baseball felt the passing of Columbia Lou more than Bill.

Although nothing has been written about it that we have seen, Dickey probably will catch again in '44, if there is a '44 for the majors. He no longer can go 100-plus games for Joe McCarthy, but for a short stretch Bill still is the greatest catcher in the game. Too bad fellows like Dickey and Gehrig cannot go on forever.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Detroit Vickers (Ind.) 4, Michigan 3.
Dartmouth 8, Yale 3.
West Point 8, Cornell 1.
Colgate at Penn State, cancelled.

Navy Flier Bests Sgt. Torger Tokle At Wrigley Field

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)— Sgt. Torger Tokle, American ski jump record holder, finished second in yesterday's session of the Norge Ski Club's twin-Sunday tourney at Wrigley Field, but took the honors for the entire meet.

Lieut. Walter Bietila, Navy flier who hails from Ishpeming, Mich., carted away first place, although his two leaps of 91 and 90 feet were shorter than Tokle's. Judges decisions regarded his skiing form as better than that of Tokle, who had two jumps of 95 feet.

Tokle rode on one ski while landing, costing him points which gave Bietila the ultimate edge, 143.4 to 143.

Gene Wilson, Coleraine, Minn., who finished second last Sunday, was seventh in Class A with a point total of 138.4.

Another 1-A Cub

READING, Pa., Jan. 31 (AP)—Chicago Cubs' outfielder Dom Dallessandro, married and the father of a three-year-old daughter, has been classified 1-A and expects to take his draft physical examination within a month.

Dartmouth Wins

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Dartmouth College ski team collected a total of 397.52 points by sweeping three first places in the jumping event yesterday to capture the two-day 13th annual Middlebury College winter carnival.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 29

Hershey 10, Providence 1.
Indianapolis 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cleveland 4, Buffalo 2.

Results Jan. 30

Buffalo 2, Indianapolis 2.
Hershey 3, Providence 2.

National Cup Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Wanderers 4, Brooklyn Hispano 4 (tie).
Eintracht, L. I. 4, New York Americans 1.
Kearny Celtics 2, Kearny Scots 1.
Baltimore Americans 2, Philadelphia Americans 1.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame 62, Western Michigan 31.
Tufts 61, Bates 38.
West Point 87, Columbia 18, Princeton 14.

Phillies Sign Ward To Scouting Staff

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Two more scouts were added to the Philadelphia Phillies list, bringing the total to six, General Manager Herb Pennock announced.

The newsomers are Charles W. (Chuck) Ward, former Brooklyn and Pittsburgh player and more recently a Boston Red Sox Scout, and Eddie Krajnick, of Cleveland, former minor league manager. Others on the staff are Ted McGrew, Bob Coltrin, Cy Morgan and John P. Collins.

Polly Betz Wins

Associated Press

In War-Bond Match

Katherine Winthrop (left) of Boston shakes hands with Pauline Betz of Los Angeles after the latter, who is national women's tennis champion, had won a match in New York Jan. 28 in the series arranged by the War Bond Sports Committee in connection with the Fourth War Loan drive.

Miss Balmain Wins Woman's Senior Crown

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—Miss Hildegarde Balmain of the New York Skating Club is the woman's senior eastern sectional figure skating champion.

She took the title Saturday night in annual competitions here. Second place went to Miss Phebe Tucker, a teammate. Miss Dorothy Glazier of Boston was third.

Dick Button, Philadelphia, copped first place in the men's junior division. Charles Brinkman, Philadelphia, was runner-up and Jean-Pierre Brunet, New York, third.

Justin Smith, Jr., Providence, won the figure skating title in the boys' juvenile division. He was followed by Joey Sullivan, also of Providence.

The men's senior championships were called off due to lack of entries.

Andra McLaughlin, Philadelphia, captured the girls' juvenile crown. Carol Jeanne Hoag, Brooklyn Junior Skating Club, was second, and Betsy Lyons, Boston Skating Club, third.

Senior dance competition went to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Andresen, New York, with Harold Hartsborne and Mrs. Nettie Meire in second place.

Meanwhile, the New York State speed skate championships, scheduled to be run yesterday in Schenectady, were cancelled due to mild weather. They will be held Feb. 13.

Semi-Pro Congress To Give Dumont's New Rule a Test

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Semi-pro players under the aegis of the National Baseball Congress can't run bases in reverse, the congress decided today.

But the congress at its opening session also decided to test President Ray Dumont's proposal under which the batter could run either to first or third and then around the bases forthwith. Dumont said it would create complications, which nobody disputed, and that it would add razzle-dazzle to the game, which was conceded.

In any case, the proposal will be tested Aug. 11 in Wichita between two certified teams which will open the 10th annual semi-pro tournament. But the congress decided that all other games will be played under the rules of organized baseball.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Dartmouth 69, Columbia 53.
Navy 45, Duke 42.
Temple 46, West Virginia 32.
Army 55, Coast Guard Academy 37.
Penn State 38, Juniata 29.
Maryland 33, Catholic 31.
Tufts 50, Holy Cross 40.
Rhode Island State 79, St. Joseph's 67.
Villanova 48, Rider 40.
Pittsburgh 52, Carnegie Tech 33.
Yale 53, Quonset (R. I.) Naval Base 32.
Pennsylvania 41, Princeton 39 (overtime).
Colgate 45, Cornell 40.
Westminster 66, Geneva 58.
Stevens 51, Rensselaer 39.
Loyola 53, Lasalle 45.
Connecticut 59, Northeastern 41.
Hobart 54, Union 37.
Canisius 56, Rochester 50.
Floyd Bennett Field 57, Brooklyn Jewish Center 44.
Trinity 50, Wesleyan 49.
Delaware 50, New Castle Army Air 46.
Swarthmore 49, Franklin & Marshall 37.
Muhlenberg 57, Albright 26.
Drew Univ. 51, Washington College 23.
Bowdoin 44, U of Maine 43 (overtime).
Worcester Tech 44, Brown 41.
Bucknell 42, Bloomsburg Tchrs 37.
Holy Cross 51, Worcester Nortons 31.
U. S. Midshipmen's School (N. Y.) 86, Yale Army Air Forces Technical Training Command 44.
Washington & Jefferson 55, Muskingum 41.
Curtis Bay C. G. 83, Camp Detrick 42.

South

Georgia Tech 58, Clemson 24.
South Carolina 64, Georgia 48.
North Carolina 49, Richmond 45.
Havana Univ. 40, Antilles Air Command 39.
Virginia Tech 46, Camp Pickett 24.
William & Mary 47, Hampden-Sydney 28.
Emory & Henry 51, V. M. I. 38.
Southeast Missouri Teachers 53, Fourth Ferrying Group 26.
Naval Air Station 40, North Carolina Pre-Flight 38.
Fort Bragg (NC) Reception Center 62, Fort Jackson (SC) 37.
Norfolk Naval Training 70, Virginia 35.
Berea 67, Western Kentucky Tchrs 38.
Salem Tchrs 40, Alderson-Broadus 23.
Camp Chaffee, Ark., Tankers 55, Arkansas A. S. T. P. 44.

(Southeastern Service Tournament)

Fort Jackson (SC) 63, Fort Benning (Ga) 45.
Fort Bragg (NC) Reception Center 50, Cherry Point (NC) Marines 35.

Midwest

Ohio State 52, Michigan 39.
Iowa 52, Indiana 40.
Northwestern 43, Iowa Seahawks 35.
Great Lakes 75, Illinois State Normal 47.
Wisconsin 49, Minnesota 30.
De Paul 39, Purdue 37.
Marquette 60, Notre Dame 43.
Oklahoma 27, Missouri 26.
Iowa State 40, Kansas 29.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 51, St. Olaf (Northfield) 26.
Gustavus Adolphus 32, St. Mary's (Winona) 27.
Concordia (Moorhead) 52, Moorhead Teachers 346th Training Detachment 36.
De Pauw 69, Earlham 24.
Ohio Univ. 59, Otterbein 53.
Oberlin 65, Case 55.
Western Michigan 71, Central Michigan 53.
Detroit Univ. 46, Michigan Normal 11.
Detroit Tech 52, Selfridge Field 44.
Carleton 37, Cornell (Iowa) 26.
Loras 60, Luther 19.
Dubuque Univ. 45, Drake 41.
Wabash 51, Central (Ind.) Normal 33.
Rio Grande (Ohio) 33, West Virginia Tech 25.
Wheaton 43, Navy District Intelligence Office (Chicago) 32.
Wartburg 61, Upper Iowa 40.
Cornell (Iowa) Navy 45, St. Ambrose 33.
Ashburn 33, Pittsburg (Kan.) 46.
Concordia (Fort Wayne) 53, Concordia (River Forest, Ill.) 35.
Camp Grant 54, Lawrence 43.
Denison 44, Wooster 38.
Ohio Wesleyan 61, Baldwin Wallace 34.
Bowling Green 68, Ohio Northern 46.
Bowling Green 56, Bluffton 35 (doubleheader).

Southwest

Fort Sam Houston Medical 58, Texas A. & M. 34.
Texas Christian 44, Texas 37.
Phillips Oilers 57, Arkansas 42.
Rice 37, Southern Methodist 27.
Norman (Okla.) Naval Air 46, Sheppard Field 42.
Tulsa 53, Okmulgee Army 46.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 55, Fort Logan 38.
Idaho Southern Branch 47, Gowen Field (Boise) 39.
New Mexico 47, Denver 29.
Idaho 46, Washington State 32.

West

Washington 56, Willamette 27.
Chico State 33, Humboldt State 27.
Oregon 43, Oregon State 38 (overtime).
California 36, U. C. L. A. 27.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

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Wit and Wisdom, Art, and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bagramian, Gen. Ivan (ī-văn' bŭ-grŭ-myăn')—Commander of Russia's Baltic Army.

Gammell, Lieut. Gen. James A. H. (găm'-ĕl)—Chief of Staff of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean area.

Kendari (kĕn-dä'-rē)—Japanese air base on the east coast of Celebes Island.

Laurel, José (hō-sā' lou-rĕl')—President of the Japanese puppet government in the Philippines.

Maungdaw (moung-dô')—Town northwest of Akyab, in Burma.

Menthon, François de (frăn'-swä' dē măn'-tôn')—Justice Commissioner of the French Provisional Government in Algiers.

Trocchio (trôk'-kyō)—Mountain peak south of the Rome road near Cassino.

Yücel, Hassan Ali (hă-săn' ā-lī' yü-jĕl')—Turkish Minister of Education.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Horyń (hô'-rin-y'); or Goryn (gô'-rin)—River in old Poland.

Luck: Russ. Lutsk (lōōtsk)—Town of old Poland, southwest of Sarny.

Novgorod (nôv'-gô-rôt)—Rail junction in the Leningrad area, captured by the Russians.

Ochakov (ō-chä'-kôf)—Ukrainian fortified town and seaport on the Black Sea.

Oschersleben (ôsh'-ĕrs-lā'-bĕn)—Site of German factories for Focke-Wulf planes, bombed by the Allies.

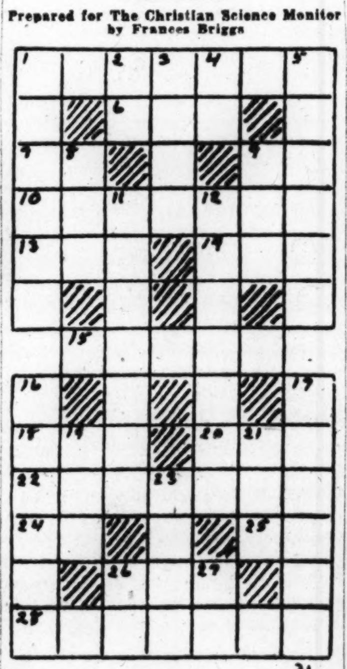
Sava (sä'-vä)—River of Yugoslavia.

Vologda (vô'-lôg-dä)—Rail junction on the Moscow-Leningrad line.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Which of Disney's Seven Dwarfs was very shy?
6—What famous author once attended West Point?
7—Towards.
9—What is the "Ozark State" (abbr.)?
10—What is name of Harvard's humorous magazine?
13—To piece out.
14—The magot is a dog, bat, or ape—which?
15—What creature supplies the ambergris used in some perfumery?
18—Adjective suffix.
20—One that represents what is newest is what?
22—Who wrote "In His Steps"?
24—Exclamation.
25—What State of U. S. ranks 16th in size (abbr.)?
26—What is a snake mentioned in Bible?
28—The tuba is what?

Down

1—In "The Admirable Crichton," Crichton is what?
2—What language is spoken in Cuba (abbr.)?
3—What is a circular metal or wooden band to hold together staves of a cask, tub, or the like?
4—Symbol for iron is what?
5—Which of Barrymores was born in 1878?
8—What tree is associated with the Druids?
9—What implement is used in washing decks of ships?
11—Marsh gas is what?
12—What is California's third largest city?
16—What creatures are depicted with the loaves in certain painting by Murillo?
17—Where was William Hogarth, famous painter, born?
19—Exclamation.
21—An age of the world or universe.
23—What is the flexible part of a whip?
20—Cutting tool.
27—What is Italy's largest river?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

If Any Other Creature Rivals the Chameleon in Color Adaptation?

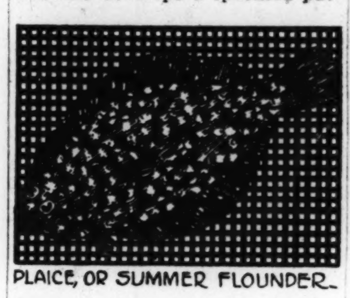
Many species of fishes have some control over their color and are able to change it to resemble their surroundings.

Color adaptation is apparently more highly developed in the flounders than in any other group of fishes. Indeed, according to Samuel F. Hildebrand, Director, United States Fisheries Biological Station, Beaufort, North Carolina, some species of this group can excel the chameleon at his own trade.

For example, the summer flounder, found along the south Atlantic coast, is able to reproduce almost any color of the rainbow.

After becoming thoroughly acclimated in an aquarium, it will become very pale on a white background; on black it becomes quite dark; it acquires a blue tint to match a blue background; and on red it becomes reddish.

Still more striking is the fact that if the flounder is placed on a background of fine sand, it not only changes its ground color to fit but also develops a speckled pattern resembling sand, and if the bottom happens to be sprinkled with pebbles or shell fragments the fish acquires a color pattern with larger and coarser markings.

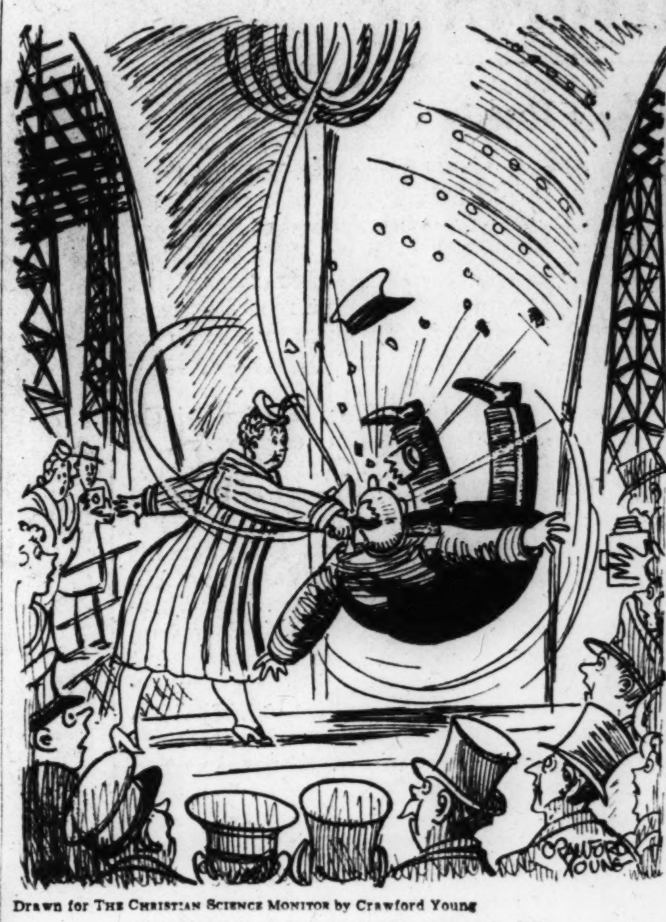


PLAICE, OR SUMMER FLOUNDER

Why Rawhide Thongs Are Used Instead of Bolts on Sleds for Arctic Troops?

The wooden transport sleds for use by our troops in arctic regions are assembled with rawhide thongs rather than bolts.

Iron and steel become brittle at subzero temperatures and may snap under stress. Rawhide has long been used in Eskimo dog sleds. A total of 83 knots are necessary to complete the binding of the runners to the frame of the sled.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"My word! She's launched the Admiral!"

Today's Quotation

Home should be a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness and comfort, where the soul can renew strength to encounter the labor and troubles of life.

—James Ellis

In Lighter Vein

Modest Beauties

From Denver comes word of an army officer who wrote to a local newspaper and said he wanted to get in touch with a girl named Margaret. He had met her at a club dance. He described her as having beautiful teeth; as being too beautiful to be single, and almost too beautiful to be true.

Within three hours of the newspaper's announcement of the army officer's search, five Margarets called, and each one described herself as the object of the search.

Brotherly Competition

Evanston, Ill.

Two high school lads are close competitors for first place in mathematics. Competition for the honor in the class is keen. Both boys are bright and apt students.

It came about that the one boy experienced an injury which kept him out of school over a considerable period of time. One day the doorbell rang. When the boy's mother answered the call, there stood the other lad—the competitor for first place in mathematics.

Frankly he stated the purpose of his visit: "I've come to help Will with the problems he has missed and have brought all the material with me. I don't like to let him fall behind."

In the book of Isaiah there may be found this promise: "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage."

A. L. R.

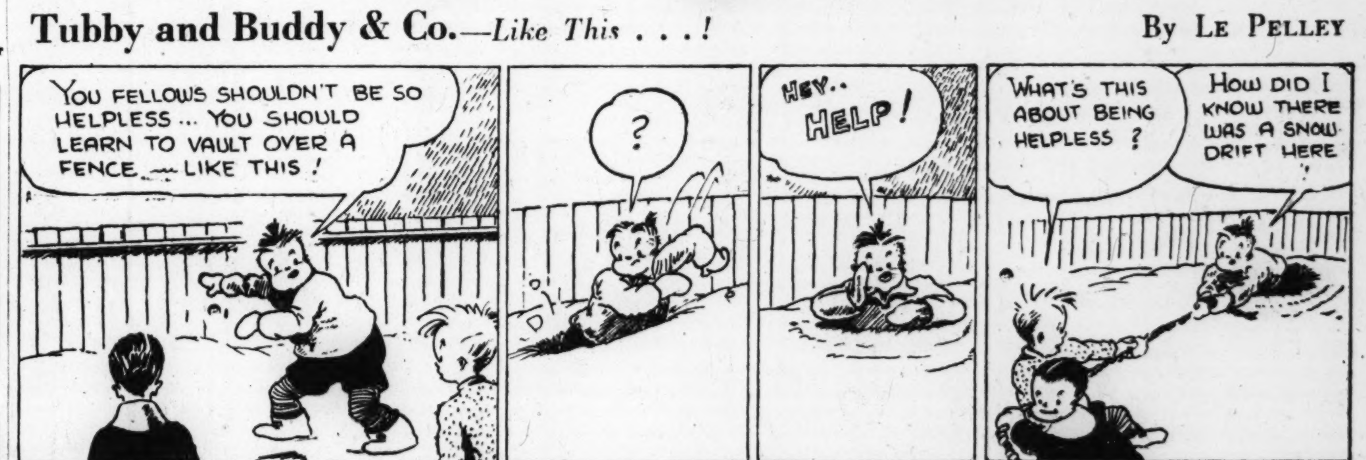
Brevities

Every time American bombers raid a South Sea atoll they blow up lots of Japs and the raw material for 1,000,000 coral necklaces.—Boston Globe.

A Verse for Today . . .

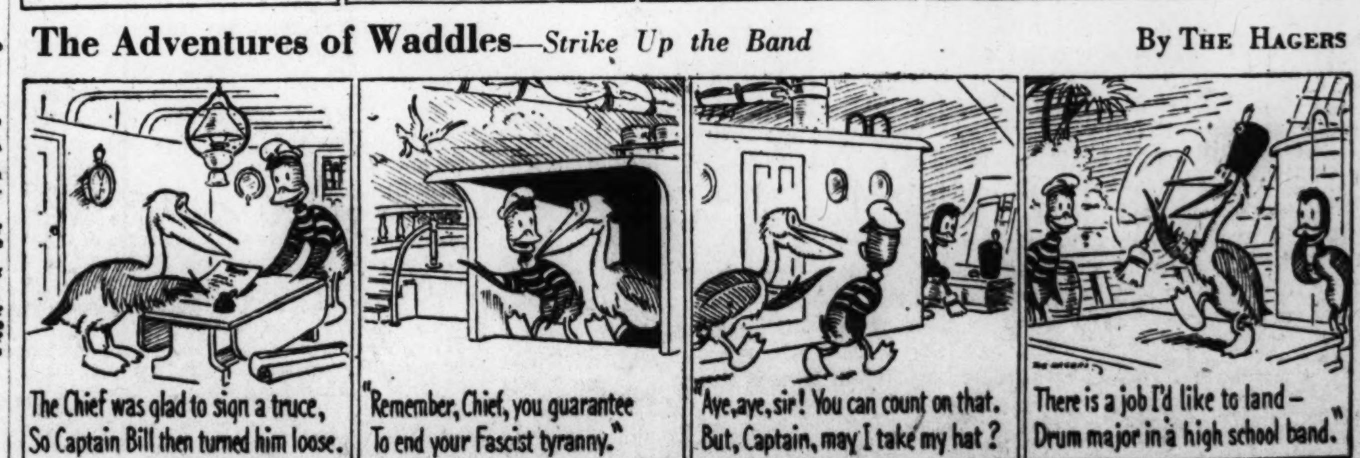
Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water.
—Ps: 65:9

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Like This . . . !* By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snoopy'd Better Watch Out* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Strike Up the Band* By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hitler's Russia

British and American bombers contributed the most noticeable feature of the Nazis' celebration of the eleventh anniversary of their capture of Germany. Hitler's annual speech, which used to reverberate around the globe was almost drowned by the Allies' resounding blows against Berlin, Frankfort, Brunswick and Hanover. The mounting size and successes of these invasions, coupled with air victories in Italy suggest that the Luftwaffe, although desperately husbanding its strength, is coming apart at the seams.

Indeed Hitler's words would not now be worth any attention except that they remind us that victory over Germany's military forces will be hollow unless we find a way to conquer German propaganda forces. For der Führer has evidently been encouraged by signs of incomplete understanding between the Russian and the British-American halves of the anti-Axis team. So he harps on his ancient theme—that the Reich is civilization's sole safeguard against Bolshevism.

Manifestly the Nazis believe that this well-worn bogey will become more lifelike and persuasive as the Red Army pounds closer to the heart of Europe. More active effort to achieve British-American-Russian co-operation is required if the Allies want a lasting victory.

How much it is needed is indicated by Washington and London apprehensions over Moscow's move to give greater autonomy to the sixteen Soviet Republics. This plan for revision of the Russian Constitution in the direction of what looks like more self-government, is reported to have aroused fears lest the Russian states be set up as "independent" nations with each having a voice and vote in any world peace organization.

It is not clear how official these apprehensions credited to Washington and London may be. They would appear highly premature. But that there should be any such talk accents the ease with which distrust of Russia can be evoked. Like the Russian public's acceptance of Pravda's rumor that Britain was seeking a separate peace, it indicates the distance still to be traveled before real partnership is attained.

Yet the ground for effective British-Russian - American co-operation is plain. It lies in the fact that they have no conflicts of territorial or economic interest. There are deep ideological differences which cannot be papered over—however desperately some folk strain to cover them up. The differences that need most to be cleared up are not those of direct relations, but those of indirect relations — where other countries are involved. If Britain and America could make up their minds about an over-all peace system most of the problems would be solved.

If London and Washington were clearly determined to erect and support a world police system, Moscow might go a long way toward accepting their good offices for boundary settlements which would be supported by Britain and America and not Russia alone. If Britain and America do not intend to give effective support to such an over-all peace system it would be better for them to stop troubling about Russian influence in the postwar world or Russian borders and instead give attention to their own local security needs.

In large measure this is the present direction of their plans despite all the lip service paid to a world-wide peace organization. We trust the ideal of an over-all system will be actively pursued. But it would be an anomaly and a tragedy if that ideal should be allowed to become a stumbling block to the continued co-operation with Russia which is essential to wreck Hitler's propaganda and win the peace.

"Divine Wonder"

People are becoming less and less afraid to talk about God in public. Perhaps it's because, as a popular author has put it, "God gets His name in the papers"; that is, in many accounts of rescue, protection, and escape from death or danger, those involved have freely given credit to divine intervention.

The motion picture industry has not lagged behind the newspapers. "The Human Comedy" was a recent example of movies not being afraid to bring religion to the screen, and the current film play, "Madame Curie," illustrates the point.

Despite disappointments and vicissitudes, Madame Curie persists in her laborious search for the element radium of whose existence she is sure. At the impressive scene in the Sorbonne on the 25th anniversary of her discovery, she urges others to continue their search for knowledge; refers to her own work as "small candles in our darkness" which "light the great plan that shapes the universe," and adds:

> Even when man's sight is keener far than now, divine wonder will never fail him.

Marie Curie's motto might well be adopted by others who suffer from discouragement or fear. Undoubtedly this faith sustained Americans fighting on New Britain, who told Correspondent Raymond Clapper that "the hand of Almighty God saves us." As the Apostle put it, "Love never faileth."

Recipe for Simpler Taxes

Was your neighbor's face a mixture of bewilderment, vexation and incredulity as he started out to work this morning? Perhaps he had been making out his income-tax return last night.

Possibly some gem like line 6 of Schedule L-1 had engaged his attention:

> The FORGIVEN portion of the tax is either $50 or three-fourths of the SMALLER of the 1942 tax (line 4), above, whichever is LARGER.

Remember the explanation about the Pullman berths—how the upper was lower because it was higher, while the lower was higher because it was not so high?

Well, the 1943 tax blank and set of instructions are just full of charming little passages like that; charming unless you have to figure out what they mean, in which case they become baffling, if not exasperating. And the very bulk of the task even for a modest and simple income is an inexcusable drain on the time of a war-busy people.

The complications of a Victory tax, a withholding tax, an earned-income credit, and a forgiveness feature have combined to make pages on pages of legalistic and accounting jargon. In all fairness, it needs be said that this is not primarily the fault of bureaucracy. The Treasury Department has its share of the blame, but the only authority that can make a fundamental reform in the situation is Congress.

It is up to Congress to make such simplifications as repeal of the Victory tax and the earned-income credit, and to get down to a single, direct-income tax. If members of Congress had to go to their home districts and act for ten days as deputy internal revenue collectors trying to help their constituents make out these complex returns, can there be any doubt that they would go back and shake three-fourths of the complications out of the system?

The Marshalls

To the armchair strategist, glancing at map or globe, the connection between American blows at Rabaul and raids on the Marshall Islands is apt to seem remote. About 1,500 miles of Pacific waters separate the two points. Rabaul appears to be an Army prize objective, while the Marshalls are presently coming under Navy attention after some weeks of Army air pounding.

Yet, to the Japanese defending their homeland, the connection is painfully obvious. Tokyo radio described Rabaul as one wing of its defenses last week and the Marshalls as the other wing. When viewed from the geographical perspective of Truk, which is how the Japanese view things, this description is apt. The pincers are getting set to nip Truk.

The Tokyo radio complimented the American strategy, noting that while the main force of airplanes was being directed against Rabaul in almost daily attacks, a sufficient number of American bombers was being used in simultaneous raids on the Marshalls to keep Nipponese defenses divided.

The peculiar system of interlocking Japanese defenses, however, has been able to sacrifice about 500 planes above Rabaul in the last month. How long can such losses be sustained?

And now in the Marshalls appears what is described as "the greatest naval force ever assembled." American warships apparently sailed into range of shore batteries and hurled an unprecedented weight of metal and explosives into Japanese positions.

Under the pattern of Pacific strategy that has so far evolved in this war, such a cannonading is a softening-up exercise for the benefit of Marines about to land. We may hear more about the Marshall Islands in the next few days.

Overdoing It

"Since I Left a Thousand Years Ago"

(From Duncan Rowe, Ambulance Driver with the British Eighth Army in Italy)

Every 15 minutes, 12 or more of "ours" come over—our bombers. They go directly to their target, and never once breaking formation, drop their loads, swing half of a great circle and return. When they get over his lines, Jerry's ack-ack opens up; the black puffs dot the sky around our 12, but they maintain their serene formation as though it were but a cloud of gnats. We begin counting when the puffs appear—16, 18, 20—perhaps six, seven, or eight thousand yards up. The patrol planes go back and forth 24 hours a day.

We've captured a lot of Jerry guns in this area, 88's, mobile guns on half tracks, antitanks, etc. I've never seen a section that has been so completely demolished. Our artillery and planes have struck for five days and nights. There are shell holes every five or ten feet in every field. Every building, every room, has been struck. And to finish the job, Jerry tosses a grenade into every room of the village houses he evacuates.

As to the effects of our bombs and shells (and, of course, his), I wish that every Government official, every politician, every statesman who sits at the peace conference table, every staff officer, every employee of a munitions factory, every writer of glowing war tales, every priest, every historian, could walk through the gully which was near our camp. The Jerries always bury their dead, but this time they did not have enough time. Mangled, charred bodies; odd hands, feet, torsos, heads. One of the burnt bodies in a stiffened grotesque pose was wired with a booby trap. It's useless to go on; sympathy and feelings and tears are useless. I can make nothing of that whole mad scheme here or elsewhere.

We have had a lot of night driving lately. Days, nights, weeks, and months seem to mingle and merge, and time to stop. We miss many meals, and many seem inedible (to me!); so frequent purchases are in order from Italian farmers when they are about, also scrounging and cooking one's own meals.

"The lowest profession in the world is that of a soldier," said one of the infantrymen of the regiment to which I am attached. They march day and night, stand guard, sleep often without shelter or blankets, crouch in mudholes and ditches to get away from shrapnel and bullets, climb hills with 10 pounds of mud clinging to each foot; and when they come out of a "do," it is "spit and polish" and drill until the next one. You know all the rest, I suppose, and more. But the fever of all this never seems to have gone away from the day that I left New York a thousand years ago.

(From Master Sgt. Morton Yoder, Somewhere in Italy)

One hears and reads much on the subject of morale in regard to the soldiers, and what is being done to further this all-important factor of a soldier's life. To those who are nearing the two-year mark of life spent far from scenes most dear and cherished, there steadily grows within us the one desire to be able to hold and refresh ourselves with life and doings of our home and country.

Ironically, the least informed as to what is transpiring in the world are those of us who are actively taking part in this tremendous undertaking. We ask and wonder, what is our Government doing? What changes have been brought about in the life of those in America? What social, economic changes are taking place? What exactly is going on "back home"? How go things in the Pacific, in Alaska, in England, or in India?

We have seen men beg for magazines months old. For every magazine there are six or seven waiting for a chance to read it. There are men who have not seen a magazine for months. We have seen magazines and papers pass from hand to hand until they have become worn beyond legibility.

What stand do the postal authorities take on such a much-needed item as reading matter? A soldier must put in writing a request for relatives or friends to send him reading material, in order to obtain the second most important help toward high morale. The first, of course, is letters from home.

We think it about time that something be done about such a condition. Remove such stupid restrictions, allow friends and relatives to send reading matter to us.

Alpine Adventure

The Bookshelf

A new book by Kay Boyle is always news. She has combined an easy profluence of narrative technique with the involutions of a highly stylized mode of expression that have put her in the vanguard of the literary innovators of recent years. The audience she has acquired may be astonished by her latest novel, AVALANCHE (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50); but should she lose some hold upon that special group of readers, she will at any rate have gained a large number of adherents in a far different field.

"Avalanche," as a straightforward tale of romance, intrigue, and adventure, has all the ingredients which insure popular appeal; consequently, it, too, like all Kay Boyle's books, makes news. Whether it is strictly literary news this time may be debatable, but the fact remains that a well-written narrative replete with action and atmosphere has plenty of precedent for claiming a place in literature.

* * *

Miss Boyle centers her story in the Alpine village of Truex, where the borders of France, Switzerland, and Italy meet among the glaciers and peaks that spread south of Mont Blanc. Fenton Ravel, a young girl half American and half French, returns to Truex in the fall of 1942 to seek some trace of the hero of her childhood, one Bastineau, a mountain guide.

The narrative opens with Fenton, Jacqueminot — another guide — and a sinister stranger posing as a Swiss traveler named de Vaudois journeying together through the night on a blacked-out train from Lyon to the mountain district. A promise of mystery and adventure is thus explicitly set forth in the opening pages, and the rest of the story continues in the same taut vein. The self-discipline that must have been involved in this sacrifice of her usual literary arabesques and circumlocutions shows that even Miss Boyle can upon occasion hew to the line.

* * *

It may be that in the interests of plot and homogeneity of mood, Miss Boyle is too diligent in her sacrifice of other items. For example, no attempt is made to achieve the depth of characterization which lends actuality to a narrative. Fenton and de Vaudois remain actors who read their lines without inflection; while Bastineau, a direct descendant of Robin Hood, bounces through his part with overwhelming fervor. The story through which the tangled paths of these three cross and re-cross is based on the indefatigable activities of the French underground movement, here exemplified by the mysterious goings-on in Truex and the mountain passes beyond.

When the author is describing the village and its inhabitants, and when she moves afield to the glacier regions, she achieves an effortless command of her work, and succeeds in imparting an authentic background together with a skillfully sustained atmosphere of suspense. Shortcomings in characterization and an occasional lapse into old-time melodrama may well be excused in a narrative that certainly fulfills its avowed purpose of providing entertainment.

M. W. S.

Roosevelt, Dewey: "Aloof" Candidates

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The two men who at this moment are most likely to be the Democratic and Republican Presidential nominees are doing their best to pretend they're not interested. President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey have this much in common: Both declare that they are totally pre-occupied with their present jobs and can't even glance up at the politicians who, literally as well as figuratively, gather round their desks.

Mr. Roosevelt will not admit that he is a candidate and Mr. Dewey insists that he isn't a candidate. All this is far from confusing. It's really quite simple.

It's simple because Mr. Dewey accepts the view that his best chance of getting the nomination is not to try for it, and Mr. Roosevelt knows that he already has the nomination. His problem is not to get nominated but to keep from getting nominated—in the thin contingency that he should choose to step aside.

The President and the Governor have another thing in common. Both consider it pretty picayune, or a little less than cricket, or just perversely bothersome to be asked on the record their political intentions about running for the Presidency. Mr. Roosevelt's embarrassment stems from the fact, first, that he wants to avoid the appearance of partisanship as long as possible, and secondly, he wants to remain sufficiently aloof so that his fourth nomination can be called a draft.

But Governor Dewey is in quite a different and quite a more difficult position. Why is it necessary for him to maintain this ostensible attitude, at once coy and detached and apparently disinterested, toward the G. O. P. Presidential nomination when he would like it and would most certainly accept it? It is not an easy position and it is quite conceivable that it may become a serious liability and fatally imperil his chances.

Why? Well, the immediate reason is that in 1942 when he was campaigning for the Governorship, Mr. Dewey assured the citizens of his State, possibly under pressure from the opposition candidate, that he looked upon Albany not as a quick waypost to Washington, but as a great responsibility of government which he would discharge for his full term. The full term reaches to 1946. And even after his election, the Governor repeated these assurances.

It is easy to see why the Governor cannot safely depart from this avowed position, and that however desirable it might be for him to do so from the standpoint of getting the nomination, the liabilities would be greater than the assets.

It is less easy to see why Mr. Dewey made such a flat, inflexible statement about his intentions after he had won the gubernatorial campaign. He may well have felt that he needed to make it prior to the election. To repeat it afterward, to drive himself further into a technically dead-end street as far as 1944 was concerned, must have been deliberate and purposeful at the time. There can be no other conclusion than that Mr. Dewey meant definitely to remove himself from Presidential politics when he reiterated these words several times two years ago.

I cannot pretend to know how Governor Dewey himself would answer this question—if he ever has answered it even to his closest friends. But it seems to me that there is only one answer which satisfies logic and bears up under scrutiny, and that is that Mr. Dewey had concluded that the prospects of the Republicans winning the Presidency in 1944 were unpromising and that his inherently bright political future might well be severely injured by waging an unsuccessful campaign against Mr. Roosevelt.

Since Governor Dewey made these statements, calculated to take him out of the running for higher office this year, Republican prospects have improved and he undoubtedly estimates that he would have a near-even chance of winning. Even now I suspect that Mr. Dewey is quite reconciled to taking all the risks of not getting the nomination which his position of aloofness imposes for the one reason, if not for others, that Republican Presidential prospects are a lot less roseate than they look on the surface.

It seems a suggestive coincidence that just as the most probable factor which would take Mr. Roosevelt out of the race is his judgment that he would be defeated, so the most probable restraint upon Mr. Dewey has been his judgment that 1944 was not going to be a Republican year.

Britain's Share in the Pacific War

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

The other day I was talking to a young English naval officer who had been one of our staff correspondents in the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The war news from Europe is good, isn't it?" I said. "It looks as if it ought to be over before so very long now. I hope you'll be back here with us soon."

"Well, I don't know," he answered cheerfully. "You see after Hitler's licked we've still got to beat the Japs, and it's pretty certain most of us in the Navy will be sent out to the Pacific."

I don't know whether I blushed exactly, but I felt almost a little ashamed that I had to be reminded that the war wouldn't be over even after the unconditional surrender of Germany. And it struck me as significant that I, an American, had been reminded of it by an Englishman. It impressed me especially because it was at least the second time that it had happened. The first time it was a private in the British Army who, when I asked him whether the good news from Europe wasn't making him look forward to getting back home to his family soon, said to me: "Not at all—not yet. I'm looking forward to going right through to Berlin, and then going out to have a good crack at the Japs."

Are these two answers typical? In other words do the British Navy, Army, and Air Force expect, figuratively speaking, to turn their guns on the Japanese and keep on shooting as soon as they've finished off Hitler?

The answer is yes; but it's "yes, but."

The British Navy and Royal Air Force have realized right along, ever since Singapore at any rate, that the two biggest factors in the ultimate victory over Japan will be ships and planes, especially warships and bombers. Furthermore it would be ungenerous not to acknowledge that most if not all these British sailors and airmen are actually looking forward to finishing the job in the Far East with that same unbeatable zeal that won the Battle of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic.

What about the Army? Here the question presents itself a little differently. Assuming that the European war might be over by early Autumn, the situation would be that most of the British Army will have been mobilized for the greater part of five years, while large sections of it, especially in Africa, the Middle East, and India, have been away from home for even a longer period. Would these troops all be transferred to the Pacific theater of war?

Merely to put the question is in part to answer it. For it is obvious that the shipping problem alone would make it impractical, if not actually impossible, to transport all these millions of soldiers out to the Pacific.

Also it is obvious that war in the Pacific is going to consist largely of amphibious operations and that this being so, vast numbers of infantry are going to be far less important than ships and planes.

And what about the civilians in Britain? Will they understand why it is that the end of the war in Europe won't necessarily mean that their boys—and for that matter their girls—in the services will come right home? On the whole, although it won't be easy for them, I should say the answer is, Yes.

A week ago I would have been doubtful—not about the British Government's complete good faith and sincere determination to carry out Churchill's pledges to turn in full force to the Pacific after the end in Europe; but about the actual sentiments of the general public. The people of Britain haven't been so fully informed as have the people in America, of the character of their Japanese enemies. That's why the statement made by Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, recently, on the barbarous Japanese treatment of prisoners of war is so significant. It revealed in an authoritative and detailed manner terrible facts whereof the average Englishman may have been aware in a vague way, but which the press and radio here have definitely avoided emphasizing in the past two years. Now that the truth is being told to the British public, Britain can be counted upon to take its full share in the Pacific war, not only with complete loyalty but with greater comprehension of the American point of view.

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